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THE
BEAUTIES
OF THE
ROYAL PALACES:

OR, A
POCKET COMPANION
TO
WINDSOR, KENSINGTON, KEW, K
AND
HAMPTON COURT.

ALSO, A
COMPENDIOUS GAZETTEER,

OF THE
TOWNS, VILLAGES, VILLAS,

AND
REMARKABLE PLACES,

WITHIN SIXTEEN MILES OF WINDSOR.

DESCRIBING

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or Rural Beauty;*

With Historical and Biographical Remarks.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A MAP.

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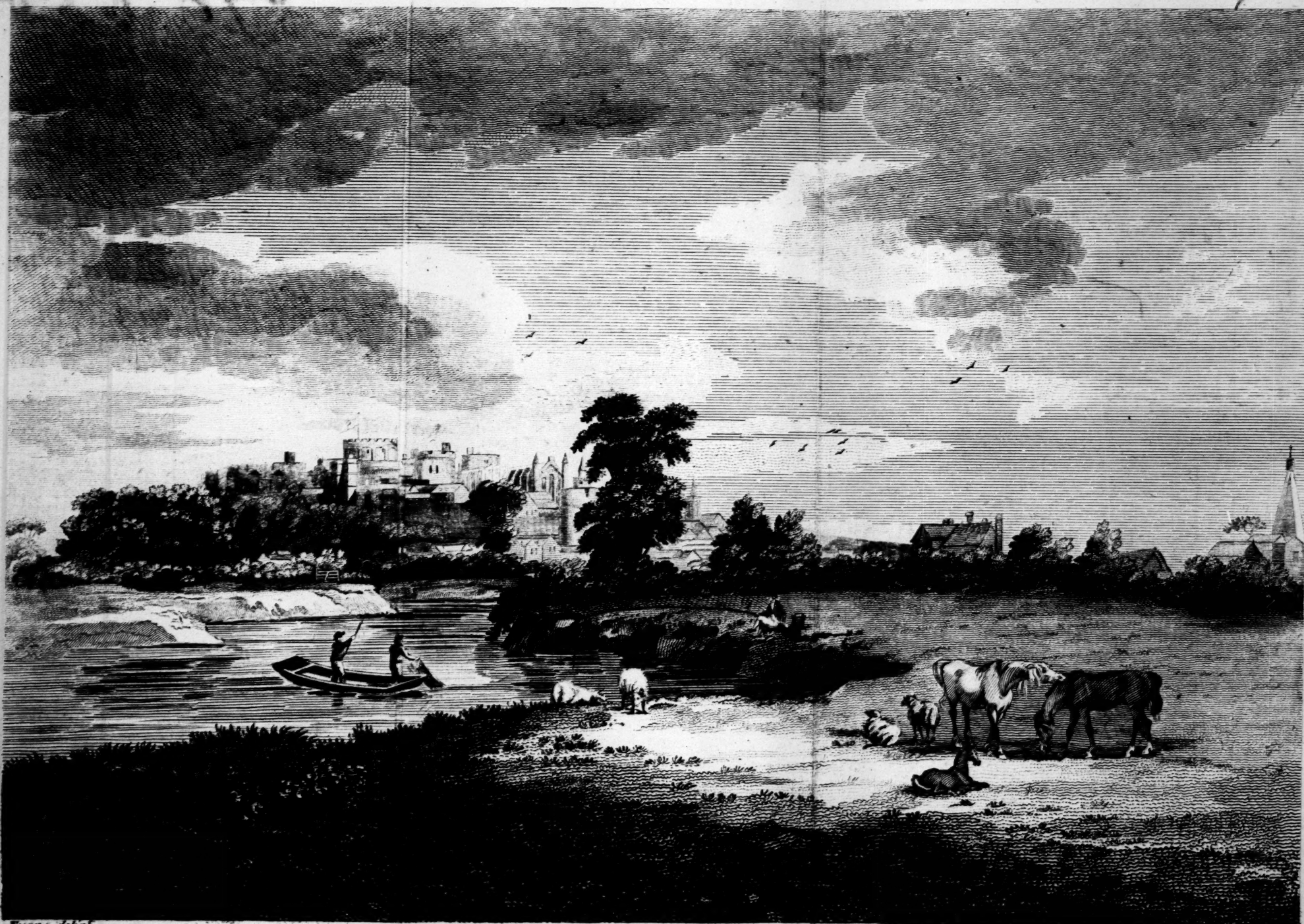
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A North-West View of the TOWN and CASTLE of Windsor.

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THE
WINDSOR GUIDE;

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF
THE TOWN AND CASTLE;
THE PRESENT STATE OF
THE PAINTINGS AND CURIOSITIES
IN THE
ROYAL APARTMENTS;
AN ACCOUNT OF THE
MONUMENTS, PAINTED WINDOWS, &c.
IN St. GEORGE'S CHAPEL;
WITH THE
FOUNDATION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
St. GEORGE,
AND THE INSTITUTION AND CEREMONIES
OF THE
ORDER OF THE GARTER.

ALSO,
A DESCRIPTION OF THE LODGES, PARKS,
AND FOREST;

With a View of the Town and Castle:

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF ETON.

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED AND MUCH ENLARGED.

WINDSOR:
PRINTED AND SOLD BY C. KNIGHT.
1800.

Price One Shilling and Six-pence.

Speedily will be published,

(To bind up with the WINDSOR GUIDE)

A POCKET COMPANION to HAMPTON-COURT, KENSINGTON, and KEW; with a concise Account of the Towns, Villages, Villas, and remarkable Places, within Fourteen Miles of WINDSOR; illustrated with a Map. Also, the Lives of the most eminent Painters, whose Works are exhibited in the Royal Palaces at Windsor, Kensington, and Hampton-Court; intended as a Supplement to the Pocket Companion to those Places.



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S. L. Banks 1815.

THE
WINDSOR GUIDE.

CHAP. I.

OF THE TOWN OF WINDSOR.

WINDSOR is delightfully situated in the county of Berks, twenty-two miles west of London, on the verdant banks of the mild and gentle river Thames; which, from its serpentine course in this part of it, was, in King Edward the Confessor's charter, termed Windleshora, (the Winding Shore) hence, in time, it was called Windsor. This town, on account of the inviting situation of its Castle, being favoured with the residence of Edward I. who, in the year 1276, made it a free borough and granted the inhabitants several privileges, soon became a place of great resort

B

and

and its environs the constant residence of many of the nobility. The abovementioned charter was confirmed, and other immunities conferred, by Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. Henry VIII. James I. and * Charles II. by which the corporation have the power of holding general Quarter Sessions, and of trying all petty offences, and in some cases felony. The town is governed by a mayor and twenty-nine brethren, ten of whom have the title of aldermen, and out of these the mayor and justice are annually chosen; three benchers, and sixteen burgeses; from the latter, two bailiffs are elected at the same time the mayor and justice are. Besides these, there are a high steward, chamberlain, under steward, town clerk, serjeant at mace, and the usual subordinate officers. This borough has two representatives in Parliament, who at present are the Hon. Robert Fulk Greville, brother to the Earl of Warwick, and Sir William Johnston, Bart.

The town of Windsor consists of six principal streets, viz. Park-street, High-street, Thames-street, Peascod-street, Church-street, and Castle-street. The less considerable streets are Butcher-Row, lately called Queen-street,

* A Translation of this Charter, likewise of Copies of Grants, from William and Mary, William III. and Queen Ann, with several particulars relative thereto, were published in 1787, in order to elucidate a matter then in dispute, between the Corporation and the Parish.

freet, St. Alban's-freet, formerly named Fish-freet, Sheet-freet, George-freet, Beer-lane, now called Red Lion-freet, and Datchet-lane. The six first mentioned are all of them well disposed, paved, and lighted, in the same manner as London, by virtue of an act of Parliament passed in 1769. *

The

* In the abovementioned act, sixty-one commissioners were appointed, from among the principal gentlemen and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood, with authority to elect others, as the demise or resignation of any of them might render such election expedient, under the following limitations: That no person shall be capable of acting as a commissioner in the execution of this act, during the time he shall hold any office of profit, or have any share or interest in any contract relating to the execution of any of the powers of this act; or who is not in the possession or receipt of the rents of lands, &c. of the clear yearly value of 50l. or possessed of a personal estate alone, to the amount of 1500l. except the mayor and justice of the peace, and the under steward of the said borough, for the time being, who are qualified to act as commissioners, by virtue of their respective offices.

By the aforementioned act, the property of the pavements in the streets and lanes within the said parish and borough, are vested in the said commissioners; so that no person durst remove or alter any part of them, without their permission. Provided always, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to extend to prejudice the mayor and corporation of Windsor, in any of their possessions, or rents reserved to them for any vaults, cellars, or other such their estates. I have been the more particular in extracting the substance of these sections, as it does not

The streets and lanes last named, are but partially lighted and indifferently paved; but as the buildings, and consequently the rates, are constantly improving, there is reason to hope that those, ere long, will be rendered more commodious. For carrying the afore-said act into execution, his Majesty, out of his gracious favour, gave 1000l. the Hon. Augustus Keppel, and Richard Tonson, Esq. the then members, 500l. each: Many gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, also subscribed liberally to promote the undertaking.

In addition to the above, in 1774, Admiral Keppel gave 500l. more, and Mr. Montague 1000l.

The Guildhall, which is situated in the principal part of the town, was erected in the year 1686, from a design

seem to be understood how far the manorial boundaries of the corporation extend, or where the authority of the commissioners commence, with respect to the property of the ground. The following sections of this act, relate to the manner of appointing officers, and to the settling their accompts, which any of the inhabitants have a right to inspect at any public meeting, without fee or reward;--to the power of making rates, and the mode of collecting them; these are not to exceed 9d. in the pound, in any one year, which is the present assessment; the amount of it is about 360l. The other matters contained in this act, are such as are usual in acts of this kind, and the power of the commissioners to prevent or remove nuisances, is pretty absolute; but to detail the several particulars, even in an abridged state, would exceed the limits of this compendium.

design of Sir Thomas Fiddes, surveyor of the Cinque Ports, at the expence of 2006l. 14s. and was paid by the corporation, except the sum of 680l. 7s. 6d. which was presented by several gentlemen of the place.

This is a handsome structure, supported with columns and arches of Portland stone. The hall or room in which the corporation meet for the dispatch of business of the borough, is spacious, and more peculiarly adapted for that purpose, than for assemblies and balls, which are constantly held here during the winter, and are generally well attended. In 1787, it was greatly improved by altering the construction of the windows, and substituting modern fashes in lieu of common quarries. It is adorned with the portraits of James I. Charles I. Charles II. James II. William III. Queen Mary, Queen Ann, George, Prince of Denmark, Prince Rupert, Archbishop Laud, Theodore Randue, Esq. the Earl of Nottingham, lord Admiral in the year 1688, governor of Windsor Castle, and high steward of the borough, &c. In 1707, the corporation, from their regard to Queen Ann, who constantly resided at Windsor during the summer season, erected in a niche at the north end of this structure, the statue of that princess, vested in her royal robes, with the globe and sceptre in her hands; and underneath, in the frieze of the entablature, is the following inscription, in letters of gold.

B 3

Anno

Anno Regni sui VI.

Dom. 1707.

Arte tua, sculptor, non est imitabilis ANNA:

ANNÆ vis similem sculperere? Sculpe deam.

S. Chapman, Prætor.

And in a niche on the south side, is the statue of her Majesty's royal consort, Prince George of Denmark, in a Roman military habit.

Underneath is the following inscription:

Serenissimi Principi

GEORGIO *Principi Daniæ,*

Heroi Omni seculo venerando.

Christophus Wren, *Arm.*

Posuit MDCCXIII.

In English thus:

To the most serene Prince George, Prince of Denmark, an hero to be revered in every age, Christopher Wren, Esq. erected this statue, 1713.

In the area under the hall, is kept a market on Saturdays; and three fairs, on Easter Tuesday, July 5th, and Oct. 24th. These are become very inconsiderable, since their Majesties have resided so much here; who, by the benevolent diffusion of their favours, have excited a spirit of industry and emulation in the different tradesmen,

tradesmen, who vie with each other in the improvement of their shops, and in the quality and cheapness of their various commodities: so that most of the necessaries, with many of the superfluities of life, may be purchased here on as eligible terms as at the first shops in the metropolis.

The parish church, which is commodiously situated on the east side of the High-street, is a spacious antient ill-built fabrick, the pews being so constructed and appropriated, as to exclude a majority of the inhabitants from attending Divine Service. However it is to be wished, as his Majesty has been graciously pleased to present the Parish with the organ, removed from St. George's Chapel, they will approve themselves worthy of the royal benefaction, by adopting such measures as shall appear most eligible to remove the general complaint already intimated. It has a ring of eight bells, two of which were given by Lord Marsham cofferer to Queen Ann, who also recast the other six. The benefice is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and has been lately augmented by his present Majesty.

On the north side of the church-yard, was erected in the year 1706, a neat edifice for a free-school, for thirty boys, and twenty girls, who are cloathed and taught writing, accompts, and the principles of the

christian religion. Besides this charitable institution, there are several small alms-houses in different parts of the town, which, with the benefactions left by well-disposed persons for the use of the poor, make them less burthen some in this, than in most other places.

In 1784, Col. Trigg, of the 12th regiment, which was then on duty at Windsor, having represented to his Majesty, the very great inconveniences the sick soldiers suffered in their quarters, as well as the impropriety of continuing them in the same apartments with the more healthy, his Majesty was pleased to signify his gracious intention to build an hospital for their accomodation; upon which the corporation presented him with a piece of land, called Glazier's Corner, situated on the east side of the Long Walk, about a mile from the town. The building was immediately begun, and finished by the latter end of the same year; it consists of two large wards, that will contain upwards of twenty men each; apartments for the doctor and nurse; a surgery, kitchen and laundry; all well adapted for their several purposes.

In the summer of 1793, a small, but elegant and commodious Theatre was erected by Mr. Bowen, at the expence of Mr. Thornton, the manager, who performs under a licence from the Lord Chamberlain, restricting the time of performing to the Eton vacations;

viz.

From the middle of December to the latter end of January, and from the last Monday in July, to the end of September.—With the permission of the magistrates of Windsor, and that of the provost and master of Eton school, it has been usual for them to perform during the Ascot races, which custom we presume, will be continued.—The Theatre and the public have been highly honoured, by the frequent visits of their Majesties; and the manager cannot but feel the most grateful sensations of the Royal Patronage, with which he has been so peculiarly honoured.

The system which had been adopted by Administration, partly to relieve the publicans from their burthen of quartering soldiers; and partly to concentrate the military force, was carried into effect, at Windsor, in 1795, by the erection of handsome and commodious barracks, for the accomodation of 750 infantry. These are situate in Sheet-street, where there is also another building, but of a more temporary nature, for 100 cavalry. These last not being sufficiently spacious, a small estate, consisting of seventeen acres, situate about half a mile from the town, in the road to Winkfield, has lately been purchased by government, for 2000*l.* on which barracks are now building on an elegant plan, for at least 300 horse, with all requisite accomodations for officers and men.

CHAP. II.

OF THE CASTLE.

THE Castle of Windsor, was first built by William the Conqueror, soon after his being seated on the throne of this kingdom, on account of its healthful and pleasant situation, and probably no less as a place of security and strength in the beginning of his reign: His son, King Henry I. greatly improved it with many buildings, and surrounded the whole, for its greater strength and beauty, with a strong wall. Succeeding monarchs also, for the same reason, constantly resided here.

In this Castle, Henry II. held a parliament, in the year 1170; and here King John lodged, during the contest between him and the barons. However, in the disputes between his son and successor, King Henry III. and his barons, this castle was, in 1263, delivered by treaty to them; but in the same year, it was taken by surprize, and made the rendezvous of the King's party. King Edward I. and Edward II. resided at Windsor more on account of its delightful situation than its strength; and had many children born here, among whom was the heroic Edward III. who had an extraordinary affection for this his native place; and in
the

the year 1630, caused the old castle to be entirely taken down, except the three towers at the west end of the lower ward, and rebuilding the present stately castle, made it the seat of the most noble Order of the Garter,

In succeeding times, other additions were made to this noble place. King Henry VII. added the stately fabric adjoining to the King's lodgings in the upper ward. Henry VIII. rebuilt the great gate in the lower ward, leading to the town. King Edward IV. began, and Queen Mary perfected, the bringing of water from Black-Moor park, in the parish of Winkfield, into a fountain of curious workmanship, in the middle of the upper court. Queen Elizabeth made a terrace walk on the north side of the castle, from whence is a delightful prospect of the Thames, Eton College, and a great number of fine seats, dispersed over the adjacent country. Under Charles II. this castle, which had felt the effects of the national convulsions, under several avaricious and lawless masters, was entirely repaired: The face of the upper court was changed, and brought to its present beauty: The windows were enlarged and made regular; and the royal apartments were completely furnished, and adorned with beautiful paintings, This Prince also not only enlarged the terrace walk, made by Queen Elizabeth, on the north side of the castle, but, carried a like terrace round the east and south sides of the upper court, and new faced the whole

terrace with a noble rampart of free stone. This terrace extends 1870 feet in length, and may with justice be said to be the noblest walk in Europe. Several additions were made to this castle, by some of our early Princes, and lastly by Queen Ann; * but as these have been obliterated by time, and succeeding alterations, a minute detail of them would exceed the limits of this epitome. I shall therefore briefly inform the reader, that this castle is divided into two courts, or wards, with a large keep, or round tower, between them, called the middle ward; and then proceed to give a description of the several parts of it, in its present state; but first, that he may conceive some idea of this most delightful situation, I shall present him with the following quotation from Sir John Denham's Poem, on Cooper's Hill.

" Wind for the next, (where Mars with Venus dwells,
Beauty with strength) above the valley sweet's
Into my eye, and doth itself present
With such an easy and unforc'd ascent,
That no stupendous precipice denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes:
But such a rise, as doth at once invite
A pleasure, and a reverence from the sight.
Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud,
To be the basis of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears,
But Atlas only which supports the spheres."

CHAP.

* The repairs and embellishments made by his present Majesty, which are numerous and splendid, are passed over in this general view, as they will more properly be noticed in their respective places.



CHAP. III.

OF THE UPPER WARD OR COURT; WITH
A DESCRIPTION OF THE ROYAL
APARTMENTS.

THE Upper Ward is a spacious quadrangle, formed on the west side by the keep, or round tower; on the north by the royal apartments that are shewn to the public, St. George's Hall, and the Chapel Royal; and on the east and south sides by the private apartments of their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, the dukes of York, Clarence, Cumberland, and Kent, and of the Prince of Orange.

Nearly in the centre of this square, is an equestrian statue in bronze, of King Charles II. in a Roman habit, and placed on a marble pedestal, on the south side of which are represented, in basso relievo, various figures expressive of navigation. On the west side is the royal cypher, surrounded with the garter, and crowned

crowned with other ornaments. On the north side are a variety of fruits, and on the east a shield, on which is a Latin inscription to this effect: "Tobias Rustat humbly gave and dedicated this statue to his most gracious master, Charles II. the best of Kings, in the year of our Lord, M,DC,LXXX."

Underneath is a curious water engine, originally invented by Sir Samuel Morland, in that Prince's reign, to supply the place with water which was brought from Blackmoor Park, in the parish of Winkfield; but it is now supplied from the Thames, by an engine at a small distance from the town.

I shall now conduct the reader to the upper side of this court, on which as is abovementioned, are the

ROYAL APARTMENTS.

The entrance to these is by a handsome pair of iron gates, through a vestibule, supported by columns of the Ionic order, with some antique busts in several niches; the principal are a Roman vestal, and a slave in the action of picking a thorn out of his foot.

The staircase consists of three flights of stone steps, containing twelve in each flight, secured on the right hand by twisted iron balustrades. Here, within a dome, is represented the story of Phæton, petitioning
Apollo

Apollø to permit him to drive the chariot of the sun; and at each corner of the ceiling, under the dome, is one of the four elements.

Fire is represented by a woman sitting on a pile, with a flaming censor in her hand, and by her are a phœnix and a salamander.

Earth is crowned with a chaplet of corn, and holds in one hand a wheat sheaf, and in the other a cornucopia.

Air is represented by a woman with her left hand on a peacock; a paroquet is by the peacock in a flying posture, and on her right hand is perched a king's fisher.

Water is represented by a nereïd holding a fish in her lap, with a dolphin, cod, and other fish under her feet.

In the different parts of the ceiling are the winds supporting the clouds; and in the front is Aurora with her nymphs in waiting, giving water to her horses. On the cornice are some of the signs of the Zodiac, with baskets of flowers beautifully disposed.

Beneath the cornice are twelve azure columns, painted, of the Corinthian order; and on each hand, in large compartments, is the transformation of Phæton's sisters into poplar trees, with this inscription; *MAGNIS TAME EXCIDIT AUSIS. He fell, however, in a great enterprise*; also the transformation of Cynus into a Swan. Between each pillar is a niche, in which are represented

represented geography, comedy, tragedy, epic poetry, sculpture, painting, music, and the mathematics; all which are painted in umber, and heightened with gold, so that they appear to the eye like brass statues.

Over the door is a bust of Venus in black marble; and on the front of the staircase is an oval aperture, yielding a partial view to the back staircase, which is adorned with the affecting story of Cephalus and Procris. The painting of the back staircase have lately been repaired by Mr. Martin.

The painting of the whole staircase was designed and executed by Sir James Thornhill, in the reigns of Queen Ann and King George I. *

QUEEN'S GUARD CHAMBER.

In this apartment, into which you first enter, the ceiling is adorned with Britannia, in the person of Queen Catherine of Portugal, consort to Charles II. seated on a globe, bearing the arms of England and Portugal, the four quarters of the earth, and their respective symbols, attended by deities, presenting their several offerings. The signs of the zodiac are on the

* This description of the staircases is given according to the state they continued in at the close of the autumn of 1800, but very material alterations are about to take place in the construction, and probably in the decorations of them.

outer

outer part of this beautiful representation. In different parts of the ceiling are Mars, Venus, Juno, Minerva, and other heathen deities, with zephyrs, cupids, and other embellishments properly disposed.

On the coving over the door is Minerva, on the east side Achilles, on the south Juno, with a peacock, and on the west Venus, with her doves.

Over the chimney is George, Prince of Denmark, on horseback, by Dahl, and views of shipping, by Vandewelde.

In this room are guns, bayonets, pikes, bandoleers, &c. disposed in various beautiful forms, with a star and garter, the royal cypher, and other ornaments intermixed, cut in lime wood.

QUEEN'S PRESENCE CHAMBER.

The ceiling of this room is adorned with the representation of Queen Catharine, attended by Religion, Prudence, Fortitude, and the other virtues; she is under a curtain spread by Time and supported by zephyrs, with Fame sounding the happiness of Britain; underneath Justice is seen driving away Sedition, Envy, and other evil Genii.

The Paintings are,

Three of the Cartoons* lately removed from

* For an account of the other four, see the King's Presence Chamber. Hamp-

Hampton Court, *viz.*

The miraculous Draught of Fishes.

Peter and John healing the Cripple at the Gate
of the Temple.

St. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra,

And the following Portraits;

King Edward the Third,

Belcamp.

King James the First,

Vandyck.

Edward the Black Prince,

Belcamp.

QUEEN'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

On the ceiling of this room, Britannia is represented in the person of Queen Catharine, seated in a triumphal car, drawn by swans to the temple of Virtue, attended by Ceres, Pomona, Flora, &c. with other decorations heightened with gold.

The tapestry of this room is of a rich gold ground, made at Coblentz, in Germany, and presented to King Henry VIII. The canopy is of fine English velvet, set up by Queen Ann.

The Paintings are,

A capital picture of his Majesty reviewing the Third; or, Prince of Wales's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, and the Tenth; or, Prince of Wales's Regiment of light Dragoons, accompanied by his Royal Highness,
the

the Prince of Wales, who is represented as giving the word of command; by his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, General Sir William Fawcett, and Generals Dundas and Goldsworthy.

This masterly performance is by Sir Wm. Beechy; the size, 16 feet, 2 inches, by 13 feet, 6 inches; and, great as the extent is, the dimensions bear no proportion to its merits, the several portraits, being the most striking likenesses, and the composition and colouring extremely judicious.

William, Prince of Orange,
King James the First's Queen,
Frederick Henry, Prince of Orange,

Honthorst.
Van Somer.
Honthorst.

BALL ROOM.

On the ceiling of this room King Charles II. is represented giving freedom to Europe, by the figures of Perseus and Andromeda. Over the head of Andromeda, is inscribed *EUROPA LIBERATA*; and on the shield of Perseus, is *PERSEUS BRITANNICUS*; and Mars, attended by other Pagan deities, offers the olive branch. On the cornice is the story of Perseus and Andromeda, the four seasons, and the signs of the zodiac; the whole heightened with gold.

The tapestry, which represents the twelve months of the year, was made at Brussels, and set up by King Charles

Charles II. In this room is a large silver table and stand, with a looking glass in a correspondent frame.

The Paintings are,

William, Earl of Pembroke,		<i>Van Somer.</i>
St John,	after	<i>Corregio.</i>
The Countess of Dorset,	after	<i>Vandyck.</i>
The Duchess of Richmond,		<i>Vandyck.</i>
A Madona.		
The Duke of Hamilton,		<i>Hanneman.</i>

QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

On the cieling is represented an assembly of gods and goddesses. The whole intermixed with cupids, and a variety of flowers heightened with gold.

In this room, which is hung with tapestry, representing the seasons of the year, is a beautiful clock, by Vulliamy, the case and emblematical figures of Time clipping Cupid's wings, &c. are in a peculiar style of taste and elegance.

The Paintings are,

Judith and Holofernes,	<i>Guido.</i>
A Magdalen,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Minerva.	
Lady Digby,	<i>Vandyck.</i>
De Bray and his Family,	<i>De Bray.</i>
Killegrew and Carew,	<i>Vandyck.</i>
	QUEEN'S

QUEEN'S BED-CHAMBER.

On the ceiling of this room is painted the story of Endimion and Diana.

The bed set up by order of her present most gracious Majesty, is of the most exquisite workmanship, and is said to have cost fourteen thousand pounds; the whole of the bedstead, and part of the tester, which is made with a dome in the centre, are curiously carved and gilt; the curtains and valances were of a rich pea-green corded tabby,* and the head, tester, and counterpane, of white satin, on which are embroidered a variety of the most curious flowers; the colours of them are beautiful, and are disposed with the greatest accuracy and judgment.

In this room is an exceeding fine glass, 10 feet, 4 inches, by 4 feet, 9 inches, and a curious commode table.

The Paintings are,

A Portrait of the Queen at full length, with fourteen
of the Royal Offspring in Miniature, *West.*

Six capital landscapes, *Zucarelli.*

Two Flower Pieces, *Y. Baptist.*

* The green tabby, being very much faded, is removed, and a garter blue satin substituted in lieu of it.

ROOM

ROOM OF BEAUTIES.

This room is thus named, from a collection of portraits of the most celebrated beauties in the reign of King Charles II. all of which are originals.

These are,

Mrs. Knot,	<i>Wiffing.</i>
Mrs. Lawfon,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Lady Sunderland,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Lady Rochester,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Lady Denham,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Lady Denham's Sister,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Mrs. Middleton,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Lady Biron,	<i>Houfeman.</i>
The Duchefs of Richmond,	<i>Sir. P. L.</i>
The Countefs of Northumberland,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Lady Gramont,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
The Duchefs of Cleveland,	<i>Ditto.</i>
The Duchefs of Somerset,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Lady Offory,	<i>Wiffing.</i>

Here are alfo,

Thirteen Portraits of Ladies, after *Vandyck*, by *Ruffel*.

QUEEN'S DRESSING ROOM.

This room has lately been hung, by order of her present Majesty, with a neat filk knotting on Manchester

chester stuff. Here are twelve elegant chairs, the seats of similar work with the hangings, and in a correspondent style.

The only Painting in this Room is,
Ann of Denmark, King James the First's Queen,

Jansen.

Belonging to this room is a closet, in which is deposited the Banner of France, annually delivered here on the 2d of August, by the Duke of Marlborough, successor to John, the great Duke of Marlborough, by which he holds Blenheim, a magnificent palace at Woodstock Park, in Oxfordshire, built in the reign of Queen Ann, as a national reward and acknowledgement to that great general, for his many glorious victories over the French and their allies, in a course of ten years most successful war.

Here is a portrait of Cardinal Wolsey, and other paintings; but as this closet is not open for public inspection, they do not offer to view.

QUEEN ELIZABETH's; OR, THE PICTURE GALLERY.

The Collection of Paintings in this Room, consist of

The Emperor Charles the Fifth,	after Titian.
A Conversation,	Teniers.
Sir John Lawson,	Sir P. Lely.
	Sir

Sir Christopher Minnes,	<i>Ditto.</i>
An Italian Market,	<i>Bamboccio.</i>
The Earl of Sandwich,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Sir Thomas Allen,	<i>Ditto.</i>
An Italian Market,	<i>Bamboccio.</i>
Sir W. Penn,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Sir George Ascough,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Sir Thomas Tiddyman,	<i>Ditto.</i>
The battle of Spurs,	
The Wise Men's Offerings,	<i>Paul Veronese.</i>
Titian, and a Senator of Venice,	<i>Titian.</i>
Two Misers,	<i>Quintin Matsys.</i>
A Boy with Puppies, &c.	<i>Murillo.</i>
Ann, Duchefs of York, Mother of Queen Ann,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Prince Rupert,	<i>Ditto.</i>
King Henry the Eighth,	<i>Holbein.</i>
Our Saviour and St John,	<i>Vandyck.</i>
King Henry the Eighth's Expedition to France,	
St. Joseph,	<i>Fetti.</i>
The Holy Family, after <i>Raphael.</i>	
Sir Jeremiah Smith,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
A Man's Head,	<i>Carlo Cignani.</i>
A Boy paring Fruit,	<i>Michael Angelo.</i>
A Landscape, with Men playing at Bowls.	<i>Teniers.</i>
The Converted Chinese,	<i>Van Somer.</i>
	<i>A Man's</i>

A Man's Head,	<i>Carlo Cignani.</i>
The Ascension of the Virgin,	<i>Bassan.</i>
Boars drinking,	<i>Teniers.</i>
Sir Joseph Jordan,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
St. Charles de Boromeo,	<i>Fetti,</i>
The Angel appearing to the Shepherds,	<i>Poussin.</i>
The Interview between King Henry the VIII. and Francis the I. King of France, between Guines and Ardres, in the year 1520. *	
Sir William Berkeley,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
Our Saviour in the Garden,	<i>Nicolo Poussin.</i>
Emanuel Philebert, Duke of Savoy,	<i>Sir A. More.</i>
The Angel delivering St. Peter out of Prison,	<i>Stenwick.</i>
The Duke of Albemarle,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
A Landscape,	<i>Teniers.</i>
The Marquis del Guasto, and his Family, after	<i>Titian.</i>
Sir John Harman,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
A Landscape,	<i>Swannivelt.</i>

CHINA CLOSET.

This Closet, which is finely gilt and ornamented, is filled with a great variety of curious old china, elegantly disposed. Here is also a fine amber cabinet,

* An historical description of this valuable picture was published by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, in 1773, and which is highly deserving the attention of the curious.

C

presented

presented to Queen Ann, by Dr. Robinson, Bishop of Bristol, and Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Utrecht.

The Paintings are,

Prince Arthur and his two Sisters,	<i>Mabuse.</i>
A Woman with a Kitten in her hand.	
A Woman squeezing blood out of a Sponge.	

From this Gallery you return to the Queen's Dressing Room, from which you enter the King's Apartments.

KING's CLOSET.

On the ceiling of this room is painted the story of Jupiter and Leda.

The hangings are of garter blue silk, and were put up by order of his present Majesty, in 1788.

The Paintings are,

Ann, Duchess of York,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
A Man's Head,	<i>Raphael.</i>
St. Catharine,	<i>Guido.</i>
A Woman's Head,	<i>Parmegiano.</i>
A Landscape, with boats, &c.	<i>Brueghel.</i>
A Landscape, with figures,	<i>Ditto.</i>
A Landscape,	<i>Teniers.</i>
Princess Mary,	<i>Sir P. Lely.</i>
The Duke of Norfolk.	<i>Holbein.</i>
A Landscape, with the Holy Family,	<i>Van Uden.</i>
	<i>Martin</i>

Martin Luther,
 Erasmus,
 Queen Henrietta Maria,
 The Creation,
 Mary, Ducheſs of York,

Holbein.
George Pens.
Vandyck.
Brueghel.
Sir P. Lely.

KING'S DRESSING ROOM.

The ceiling is Jupiter and Danaë.—The hangings are the ſame as in the laſt mentioned room. Here is alſo a clock by Vulliamy, in a ſimilar ſtyle to that in the Queen's Drawing Room.

The Paintings are,

Prince George of Denmark,	<i>Sir G. Kneller.</i>
A Magdalen,	<i>Carlo Dolci.</i>
A View of Windſor Caſtle,	<i>Wofferman.</i>
A Man's Head,	<i>Leo. da Vinci.</i>
A Landſcape,	<i>Wovermans.</i>
Nero depoſiting the Aſhes of Britannicus,	<i>Le Sueur.</i>
The Counteſs of Deſmond,	<i>Rembrandt.</i>
Figures and Horſes, with a Farrier's Shop,	<i>Woverman.</i>
A Young Man's Head,	<i>Holbein.</i>
King Charles the Second,	<i>Ruffel.</i>
Herodias's Daughter,	<i>Carlo Dolci.</i>
An old Man's Head,	<i>Holbein.</i>
James, Duke of York,	<i>Ruffel.</i>
	<i>A view</i>

A View of Windsor Castle,
King Charles the II'd's Queen,

Wofferman.
Sir P. Lely.

KING's BED CHAMBER.

On the ceiling, King Charles II. is represented in the robes of the Garter, seated on a throne, under a canopy supported by Time, Jupiter, and Neptune with a figure representing France, in a suppliant posture at his feet. He is also attended by Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, paying their obedience to him.

The tapestry represents a part of the story of Hero and Leander.

The bed in this room, which is of rich flowered velvet, was made in Spital-Fields, London, and was originally set up in the Queen's Bed Chamber, by order of Queen Ann; but was in 1778, removed hither, and the elegant bed before-mentioned, set up where this was taken from. We have here likewise, another of Mr. Vulliamy's clocks, decorated with masonic symbols, and other devices, in a very superb manner.

The Paintings are,

King Charles the second in Armour, when
Prince,
Henry, Duke of Gloucester, his Brother.

Vandyek.

KING's DRAWING ROOM.

■ The ceiling is an allegorical representation of the
resto-

restoration of King Charles II. who is seated in a triumphal car, drawn by horses of the Sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the Polite Arts; Hercules driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; Britannia and Neptune properly attended, paying obedience to the monarch as he passes. In other parts of the ceiling, are painted the labours of Hercules, with festoons of fruit and flowers, in stone colour, beautifully heightened with gold.

This room has lately been fitted up in a neat and elegant style; the hangings are of garter blue silk, skirted with a gilt moulding. Here is a most magnificent glass of English manufactory, eleven feet, by six feet.

The Paintings are,

Peter, James, and John,	<i>M. Angelo.</i>
Queen Mary,	<i>Sir. G. Kneller.</i>
Queen Ann,	<i>after Sir G. Kneller.</i>
King William,	<i>Sir G. Kneller.</i>
Our Saviour before Pilate,	<i>Schiavoni.</i>
Her present Majesty,	<i>Gainborough du Pont.</i>
His present Majesty,	<i>Ditto.</i>
St. John,	
King George I.	<i>after Sir G. Kneller.</i>
St. Stephen stoned,	<i>Rotterman.</i>
Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales,	<i>Sir G. Kneller.</i>
King George II. when Prince of Wales,	<i>Ditto.</i>

KING's PUBLIC DINING ROOM.

On the ceiling is painted the banquet of the gods, with a great variety of fish and fowl on the several parts of the coving.

The carving of this room is most exquisite, representing a great variety of fruit, fish, and fowl, done in lime wood, by Mr. Gibbons, a famous statuary and carver, in the reign of King Charles II.

The Paintings are,

Lacy, a Comedian, in three characters,	<i>Wright.</i>
A Bohemian Family,	<i>Purdonini.</i>
A Family singing by candle light,	<i>Honthorst.</i>
Divine Love,	<i>Baglioni.</i>
Nymphs and Satyrs,	<i>Rubens and Snyders.</i>
The Marriage of St. Catharine,	<i>Dankers.</i>
The Naval Triumph of Charles II.	<i>Verrio.</i>
The birth of Venus,	<i>Gennari.</i>
Venus and Adonis,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Cephalus and Procris,	<i>Ditto.</i>
Hercules and Omphale,	<i>Ditto.</i>
A Sea Piece,	
The Hunting the Wild Boar,	<i>Snyders.</i>
The taking of Bears,	<i>Bassan.</i>
A piece of Still life, that is, a brass Pan, a Fawn, and a Bittern,	<i>Kalf.</i>
	A Cocoa

A Cocoa Hut and Tree.

A Crown Bird.

Diana.

KING's AUDIENCE CHAMBER.

The ceiling is a most lively representation of the re-establishment of the Church of England, on the restoration of Charles II. in the characters of England, Scotland, and Ireland, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity. Religion triumphing over Superstition and Hypocrisy, who are driven by Cupids from before the face of the church; all of them represented in their proper attitudes, and highly finished.

The furniture, paintings, and embellishments (except the ceiling) of this room, are all new; every part of them in the most superb style. The cornice and mouldings are highly gilt; the hangings of rich blue silk, with the most beautiful embroidered borders; the canopy and chair extremely magnificent; and the chimney-piece, tables, glasses, and chandeliers, all in a similar style of splendour.

The Paintings are by B. West, Esq. wherein he has happily celebrated some of the principal glories of the immortal Edward III.

These are,

The Surrender of Calais to Edward III.

C

A

An entertainment given by Edward III. after defeating the French in their attempt upon Calais.

The passage of Edward III. over the river Somme.

The interview between the king and his victorious son the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, in 1346.

The history of St. George.

The Battle of Poitiers, where Edward the Black Prince took King John and his son Philip prisoners, whom he afterwards brought over into England.

The battle of Neville's Cross, where David, King of Scotland, was taken Prisoner by Queen Philippa, whilst her royal Consort, Edward III. was besieging Calais.

The first installation of the Order of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel.*

* The Bishops of Winchester and Salisbury are represented as performing the service, and the King, Queen, and Knights, kneeling round the Altar. The figure of the Queen is most beautiful, and her little trainbearers form a pleasing part of the composition of this masterly piece. In the gallery adjoining the altar, appear the King's Children, and in a detached part, are the captive King of Scotland, Bishop of St. Andrews, and French prisoners. In the fore ground, are two of the Poor Knights of Windsor, kneeling; behind them stand two foreign Ambassadors, and in the front of these are a brilliant assemblage of Ladies, of the first distinction. In the third compartment of the gallery, among other spectators, the artist has introduced Mrs. West and himself, habited in the dresses of the times.

For

For a detail of these subjects, see Hume's History of England, Vol. II. and Rapin, Vol. IV.

KING'S PRESENCE CHAMBER.

On the ceiling is painted in a most masterly style, a portrait of King Charles II. shewn by Mercury to the four quarters of the World, who are introduced by Neptune; Fame, with a branch of olive in her left hand, and a trumpet in her right, is founding the glory of the Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and other evil Genii. Over the canopy, Justice is shewing the arms of Britain to Thames, and his river nymphs; the star of Venus, and the following label, "*Sydus Carolinum*." At the lower end of the chamber is Venus in a sea car, drawn by tritons and sea nymphs. The ground and manner of finishing this cieling are the same as those we have before mentioned.

The hangings, &c. are in a similar style with those in the preceding apartment, and were done at the same period of time.

The Paintings are,

Duns Scotus,
Peter, Czar of Muscovy,
Prometheus,

Spagnolet.
Sir G. Kneller.
Young Palma.

C 5

Four

Four cartoons, * by Raphael, that were formerly at Hampton Court, viz.

Elymas, the Sorcerer, struck blind.

The death of Ananias. †

Our Saviour giving the charge to Peter.

Paul preaching at Athens.

KING's GUARD CHAMBER.

The ceiling is much admired for the manner in which it is painted in water colours.

In one circle are Peace and Plenty; in another, Mars and Minerva; and in the dome is a representation of Mars, with helmets, shields, and trophies.

In this room, the Knights of the Garter, in the absence of the Sovereign, dine at an installation.

The magazine of arms, and warlike instruments, deposited in this spacious room, were ingeniously dispo-

* Three other of these inestimable performances, are in the Queen's Presence Chamber, p. 17.

† " The greatest dignity appears in the Apostles. They are however, only a subordinate group, because the principal action relates to the criminal; thither the eye is directed by almost all the figures in the picture; what a horror and reverence is visible in the whole assembly, on this mercenary man's falling down dead!

fed

fed in colonnades, pillars, circles, shields, and other devices, by Mr. Harris, late master gunner of this castle. Among the coats of mail, is that of the renowned Edward, the black Prince, which is placed over the door leading to St. George's Hall.

The Paintings are.

Charles XI. King of Sweden, on Horseback, *Wyck.*
Eight views of Battles, Sieges, &c. *Rugendas.*

St. GEORGE's HALL.

This most magnificent apartment, which is generally allowed to be one of the finest in Europe, is dedicated to the peculiar honour of the most noble Order of the Garter.

In a large oval, in the centre of the cieling, King Charles II. is represented in the habit of the Order of the Garter, with his right foot on a lion's head, attended by England, Scotland, and Ireland; Religion and Plenty holding the crown of these kingdoms over his head; on each side of the monarch, are Mars and Mercury, with the emblems of war and peace. In the same oval, is regal government, supported by religion, and eternity; justice, attended by fortitude, temperance and prudence, beating down rebellion and

faction; and among the evil genii, the painter is said to have introduced the earl of Sh——y, a statesman of that reign, dispersing libels. Nearer the throne is an octagon, in which is St. George's Cross, encircled with the garter, within a star or glory, supported by cupids, with the motto,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

the Muses attending in full concert, and other embellishments, expressive of the grandeur of the order.

On the back of the Sovereign's throne, is painted, a large canopy and drapery, on the latter of which is represented, as large as life, St. George encountering the dragon; and on the lower border is inscribed,

VENIENDO RESTITUIT REM,

In English,

By coming, he restored affairs:

in allusion to King William, who is seated under the above mentioned canopy, in the habit of the order, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The ascent to the throne is by five steps of fine marble, to which the painter has made an addition of five more, in such perfection, that they agreeably deceive the sight, and almost induce the spectator to believe them equally real.

In the lower compartments of the ceiling, over the music gallery, is the collar of the order of the garter, supported by cupids, and encompassed with a variety
of

of characters, emblematic of this most illustrious order of knighthood.

On the north side of this superb chamber, extending 108 feet in length, is elegantly painted the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III. founder of the order of the garter, who is seated at the upper end, receiving John, King of France, and David, King of Scotland, prisoners, under a canopy of green velvet. The Prince, crowned with laurels, is seated in a triumphal car, in the midst of the procession, supported by slaves, preceded by captives, and attended by the emblems of Liberty, Victory, and other ensigns of the Romans, with the banners of France and Scotland displayed. The painter has closed this procession with the Countess of Salisbury in the person of a fine lady, making garlands for the Prince, and a representation of Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*. In this last part of the group, he has humourously introduced himself, in a black hood and a scarlet cloak.

At the lower end of the hall is a noble music gallery, finely carved and gilt, supported by four slaves, beautifully carved in wood, bending as it were, beneath their burthen, representing a father and his three sons, whom the brave Edward, the Black Prince, is said to have made captives in his wars. Over the music gallery is the following inscription:

AN-

ANTONIUS VERRIO, NEAPOLITANUS,
 NON IGNOBILI STIRPE NATUS,
 Augustissimi REGIS CAROLI SECUNDI
 SANCTI ET GEORGII
 MOLEM HANC FELICISSIMA MANU
 DECORAVIT..

In English thus;

Anthony Verrio, a Neapolitan, born of a noble race, ornamented with a most happy hand, this large pile of building, of the most noble King Charles the II. and St. George:

St. GEORGE's, or the KING's CHAPEL.*

In this Chapel, which is adjoining to St. George's Hall, divine service is performed every morning, during his Majesty's summer residence at Windsor, at eight o'clock.

The ceiling is a masterly and striking representation of the ascension of our Saviour, accompanied by a numerous host of angels. On the west end, over the altar, is Mary Magdalen, weeping on the outside of the sepulchre; and on each side, on the cornice, are the Roman Soldiers.

* This chapel is to be converted into a Saloon, and another chapel built in an adjoining court, formerly called Horn Court.

The

The Altar-piece is the last supper; and on the north side of the Chapel are painted some of the miracles of our Saviour; as, his raising Lazarus from the dead, curing the sick of the palsy, casting out devils, &c. by Verrio, who, in the principal part of the design is masterly, but is thought by connoisseurs not to have been quite so happy in the execution of it, the figures of the sick men being too athletic for persons in their supposed condition. There is also a much greater inconsistency in the painter's having introduced Sir Godfrey Kneller and Mr. Cooper, who assisted him in these paintings; and likewise himself, in a full black wig, bidding the cripples go to our Saviour to be healed.

The closets for the King and the Royal Family form the east end of this Chapel. The canopy, curtains, and furniture, are of crimson velvet, with gold fringe. The carved work of this chapel is worth the particular attention of the curious; it represents a great variety of palms, pelicans, doves, and other allusions to scripture history; likewise the star and garter, with other ornaments, all finely executed by Gibson.

From this Chapel, you return into the Queen's Guard Chamber, and this closes the several apartments shewn to the public; the other apartments being seldom open, except when the Court resides at Windsor, though they consist of many beautiful rooms, with paintings by the best masters.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

OF THE KEEP, OR ROUND TOWER.

THIS Tower, sometimes called the Middle Ward, which forms the west side of the Upper Court, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the highest part of the mount; the ascent into the upper apartments is by a flight of 100 stone steps, at the top of which is planted a large piece of cannon, levelled at the entrance, or bottom of these steps; there are likewise 17 pieces of cannon mounted round the curtain of the Tower, which is the only battery now in the Castle, though formerly the whole place was strongly fortified with cannon, on each of the several towers, and two platforms in the lower ward.

The apartments of this tower belong to the constable, or governor, whose office is both military and civil: as a military officer, he is obliged to defend the Castle against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic. He has the charge of the prisoners brought hither, and is accountable to the King for whatever is contained in the castle. He has a deputy or lieutenant-governor, who holds equal command in his absence, and has lodgings appointed for his residence at the entrance of the tower we are now about to describe.

The

The constable, as a civil officer, is judge of a court of record, held by prescription over the town gate in the lower ward, for the determination of pleas between party and party, within the precincts of Windsor Forest, which comprehends many towns, over which this Court has jurisdiction; and all legal processes, judgments, and executions, are issued in his name; but the practice of this Court is at present suspended. He is likewise chief Forester and Warden of Windsor Forest, which extends 120 miles in circumference.

The entrance into this tower is through a square paved court, in which is a reservoir of water, erected in the reign of Charles II. to receive the drains from the upper leads. The court is hung round with buckets, which are there ready in case of fire.

In 1784, here was also erected, under the direction of Mr. Gray, an engine for raising water upwards of 370 feet, by the simple contrivance of a rope; the ends of which being spliced together, it is fixed to a wheel and gudgeon in the water, and to a windlass at the top of the well; the windlass being turned with a moderate degree of velocity, the water adheres to the ascending part of the rope, until it arrives at the top; it is then thrown off, and collected by means of a semicircular cap that incloses the inner wheel of the windlass; this cap having a spout on one side of it, the water is conducted into any vessel that may be placed to receive it.

The

The first apartment you enter is the
GUARD-CHAMBER.

In this room is a small magazine of arms, curiously disposed, as matchlocks, the first ever made, whole, half, and quarter pikes, with bandoleers of various figures. Round the cornice is a number of breast-plates, with helmets over them, and several drums, in proper order. Over the chimney is carved in lime-wood, the star and garter, in the form of an oval, crowned and encompassed with daggers and pistols. The pillars of the door leading to the dining-room are composed of pikes, on the top of which are two coats of mail, said to be those of John, King of France, and David, King of Scotland, who were prisoners here; they are both inlaid with gold, the former with fleur-de-luces, and the latter with thistles.

On the staircase leading to the dining-room, stands the figure of a yeoman of the guard, painted in his proper dress, as if in waiting. Here are four pillars of pikes, ornamented with bandoleers, carbines, and matchlocks. In the centre is a beautiful engraved horse-shield, encompassed with daggers and pistols; as also several of King James's and King William's pieces, ranged by the late Mr. Harris.

DINING ROOM.

The tapestry, which is disposed in six compartments, contains the history of Hero and Leander.

DRESSING

DRESSING-ROOM.

In this Room are the following Prints and Drawings.

The Holy Family of Jesus,	<i>a Print.</i>
Rembrant's Mother,	<i>Ditto.</i>
A Turk, by Candle-Light ; a curious piece.	
A Siege of the Romans, drawn with a Pen.	

There are several other prints in this room, but none that are deserving of particular attention.

BED-CHAMBER.

Here are six ebony chairs, of a particular make, curiously studded with ivory.

The tapestry is wrought with gold and silver, representing the story of Auroclotus, King of Phrygia, and his three daughters weeping to death by the side of the Helicon. In another part is the story of Pandora's Box: the other parts of the tapestry are likewise representations of Heathen Mythology.

The other apartments having nothing in them worthy the attention of a traveller, we shall proceed to the top of the tower, on the leads of which is placed the royal standard, which is fourteen yards long and eight broad, and is hoisted whenever the Royal Family is at Windsor, also on all state holidays. The union, which is nine yards by six, is hoisted when the governor is present, provided the King be not here.

This

This tower commands a most delightful and extensive prospect, as the reader will readily conceive from the following inscription, written on a hoard placed against the wall.

“ A list of the counties to be seen from the top of this Round Tower :

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Middlesex, | 7. Wilts, |
| 2. Essex, | 8. Hants, |
| 3. Hertford, | 9. Surrey, |
| 4. Bucks, | 10. Suffex, |
| 5. Berks, | 11. Kent, |
| 6. Oxford, | 12. Bedford.” |

It would be superfluous to inform the reader of the many churches, mansions, seats, and remarkable places that are to be seen from these leads, as most of them will naturally occur on reading the above inscription.

C H A P. V.

OF THE LOWER WARD, OR COURT.

THE Lower Ward is far more spacious than the Upper, and is divided into two parts, by the Collegiate Church, or Chapel of St. George. On the north, or inner side, are the houses and apartments of the dean and canons, minor canons, clerks, vergers, and other officers of the foundation; and on the south and west sides of the outer parts of this court, are the houses of the alms, or poor Knights of Windsor.

In this ward are also several towers belonging to the officers of the crown, and order of the garter; namely, to the Bishop of Winchester, prelate; the Bishop of Salisbury, chancellor; and formerly there was a tower belonging to Garter, king at arms, but very little is now remaining except the ruins.—Here is also the store-tower, guard chamber*, and court of record, as mentioned in the preceding chapter.

The

* The room occupied as a Guard Chamber, as also the apartments for the commanding officers, and the officer on guard, were on the east side of the deanery; but apartments for the first and last mentioned purposes, have lately been fitted up in a most commodious manner, out of several rooms belonging to the tower at the entrance into the lower ward, formerly the residence of the gaoler belonging to the Court of Record, and those parts heretofore used as places of confinement for debtors and persons charged

The apartments in the deanery, which were considerably repaired by the late dean Keppel, are large and commodious; and in the great passage leading to an apartment called the garter-room, are hung up the arms of the sovereign and Knights companions of the garter. In this room is an ancient screen, on which are properly blazoned the arms of King Edward III. and the several sovereigns and knights companions, from the foundation to the present time.

In this room the knights meet and robe on the morning of installation, and proceed from hence to St. George's Chapel.

In the inner cloisters are the houses of the several prebendaries, and at the lower end is the library belonging to the college; the inside of which is neat, though not elegant. It is well furnished with ecclesiastical writers, and books of polite literature, and received a considerable addition from the Earl of charged with misdemeanors. The Court-room is now converted into a magazine, or store-room. It is probable, that the house opposite the present guard-room, which has usually been held by the Steward of the Court, will, ere long, be consigned to the use of the Colonel of the Garrison. These removals were in consequence of an intention to erect barracks on the sites of the old premises above-mentioned; but which being built in Sheet-street, as noticed in page 9, it is said to be in contemplation, to appropriate the aforementioned spot to the building of houses, for seven additional Poor Knights. See page 93.

Ranelagh,

Ranelagh, who bequeathed his valuable library to the college. The houses command a most beautiful prospect of the River Thames, and of the adjoining counties.

Opposite the west end of the chapel of St. George, are the houses of the minor canons, and clerks, or choristers, built in the form of a horse-shoe, in allusion to one of the badges of Henry VII, or his predecessor King Edward IV, and are commonly called, the Horse-shoe Cloisters.





CHAP. VI.

OF THE CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE.

THIS Royal Chapel is situated on the same site on which before stood a Chapel erected by King Henry I. dedicated to Edward the Confessor. The present Chapel was built by Edward III. in the year 1337, a short time after the foundation of the College of the new established Order of the Garter ; but King Edward IV. not esteeming the fabrick sufficiently large and stately, improved the structure, and designed the present building, together with the houses of the Dean and Canons ; and it was afterwards greatly improved, by Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

The inside of this Chapel is universally admired for its neatness and gothic magnificence ; the stone roof is esteemed

esteemed a most excellent piece of workmanship; it is an ellipsis, supported by pillars of ancient gothic architecture, whose ribs and groins sustain the whole ceiling with admirable beauty and elegance. Every part of this lofty ceiling, has a different device, executed to great perfection, as the arms of Edward the Confessor, Edward III. Edward, the Black Prince, Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. Also the arms of France and England quarterly, the Holy Cross, the shield or cross of St. George, the rose, port-cullis, lion rampant, unicorn, fleur de lis, dragon, prince's feathers, &c. also the arms of Bouchier, Stafford, Hastings, Beaufort, Manners, and other noble families.

It would but tire the reader to give a description of the various devices, and different representations that are on the several parts of the ceiling: I shall therefore only further point out to him, that in the nave or centre arch, are curiously designed and blazoned, the arms of Henry VIII. sovereign, and several knights, companions of the garter, anno 1528, among which are the arms of Charles V. Emperor of Germany, Francis I. King of France, Ferdinand, Infant of Spain, and King of the Romans. The arms of the other Knights companions, with those of the prelate, are regularly disposed. From the year 1776 to 1789, this beautiful Chapel was thoroughly repaired; the centre

and side aisles, new paved with Panswick stone*, the columns, sides and ceiling cleaned; and the several arms already mentioned, painted and properly emblazoned. The expences of the repairs and additions to this Chapel, during the last mentioned period, amount to upwards of 20,000l.†

OF THE CHOIR.

This choir, which was built by King Edward III. and afterwards greatly ornamented in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. with curious carvings, that shew the genius and industry of the artist in those days, is set apart for the more immediate service of Almighty God; the installation of the Knights of the Garter; and as a repository of honour of this most noble Order of Knighthood.

* Previous to this, a ground Plan of the whole, *i. e.* of the grave stones was taken, in order to ascertain on any future occasion, the respective situation of the reliques which they once covered; but as many of these records of the dead, were greatly defaced by time, and the families to which others related being extinct, none but those that are most entire, or that belong to the most eminent persons, have been preserved: These are indifferently placed between the pillars that divide the centre from the side aisles; and in the centre of the aisles on each side of the choir.

† The whole expence of the Chapter on the Chapel, from the year 1776 to 1789, amounted to 5883l. 6s. 11d. His Majesty's expence, I am well informed was not less than 15000l.

It

It is separated from the body of the church, at the west end, by the organ gallery, under which, on each side of the choir door, facing the body of the church, were formerly seats or pews; but these, together with the organ erected soon after the restoration of Charles II. were taken down in 1789, and the organ, as before observed, removed to the parish church. The present organ loft is built of Coade's artificial stone, and makes a very considerable addition to the elegance of the Chapel; the roof and columns which support the loft, and form a light and beautiful colonnade, are in exact uniformity with the rest of the Chapel, embellished with several devices peculiar to the sovereign and the order; as the cyphers G. R. III. within the garter; the George, the rose, a knight's cap and helmet, &c. &c. The stone work of the loft is said to have cost 1500*l*.

The organ, erected by Mr. Green, for which we are told he received a thousand guineas from the king, is supposed to be superior to any in the kingdom, particularly in its swell. The organ case was built by Mr. Emlyn, and is in the gothic style, corresponding with the canopies, &c.

The arrangement of the seats are well disposed for the service of divine worship, which is performed here every morning and evening.

On the right hand of the west, or principal entrance into the choir, is the sovereign's stall, which was covered

with purple velvet, and cloth of gold ; and had a canopy, curtains, and cushions of the same, trimmed with broad gold fringe. This was removed in 1788, and a new one erected, under the direction of Mr. Emlyn, carved in a neat gothic style. In the centre are the arms of the sovereign, encircled with laurel, and crowned with the royal diadem ; the whole surrounded with fleur-de-luces, and the star of the order, with G. R. properly disposed. The curtains and cushions are of blue velvet, fringed with gold. The sovereign's banner is of rich velvet, and much larger than those of the knights companions, and his mantling is of gold brocade.

The prince's stall is on the left hand of the entrance, and is not distinguished from those of the other knights companions ; the whole society being, according to the statutes of institution, companions and colleagues of equal honour and power.

The stalls of the knights companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, are on each side of the Choir, with the mantle, helmet, crest, and sword of each knight set over the stall, on a canopy of ancient carving, curiously wrought ; and over the canopy is placed, the banner or arms of each knight, properly blazoned on silk ; and on the back of the stalls, are the titles of the knights, with their arms, neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. These ensigns of honour are removed according to the succession of the knight in
the

the order; and after his decease, and at the installation of his successor, (if not performed before by order of the sovereign) the banner, helmet, sword, &c. of the deceased knight, are, with great solemnity, offered up at the altar; but the plate of his titles remains in his stall, as a *perpetual Memorial to his Honour*.

Six new stalls have lately been added, and the whole of the canopies cleaned and thoroughly repaired.

A list of the present knights of the Garter, with the arrangement of the banners, and other ensigns, will be annexed to the ceremonial of installation.

The carved work of the choir is worthy of remark. particularly the canopies over the stalls of the knights, On the pedestals of these stalls is carved the History of our Saviour's Life, from his nativity to his ascension; on the front of the stalls, at the west end of the choir, is also carved the History of Saint George, and on a girth, on the outside of the upper seats is cut, in old Saxon characters, the twentieth psalm in Latin, supposed to be designed as a prayer or petition for the royal founder, Edward III. and the future sovereigns of the Order of the Garter.

The carved work of this choir, as well as most parts of the ceiling, abound with a variety of imagery, and several figures of patriarchs, Kings, &c. Some of these were greatly defaced, and others totally destroyed; but the face of the whole is now nearly restored to

its original state of neatness, and many parts added, depicting some well known occurrences in the present reign.

The altar was formerly adorned with costly hangings of crimson velvet and gold, which, together with other furniture appropriated to the use of the altar, amounting to 3580 ounces of wrought plate, of the most curious workmanship, were, in 1642, seized under colour of parliamentary authority, by Captain Fogg, on a general plunder of this royal foundation. This sacrilege was in a great measure compensated to the college, on the restoration of King Charles II. who, with the Knights companions, subscribed liberally to supply the altar with all things necessary for its decent service and ornament. The royal example was also followed by many well disposed persons; and the altar plate, which is curiously wrought and gilt, was dedicated to the honour of God, and the service of the sovereign, and knights companions of the most noble Order of the Garter.

King Charles II. ornamented the altar with twenty-two pannels of tissue and purple damask; it was likewise further decorated with two pieces of arras, one representing Christ and his disciples at supper, given by Dr. Bryan, Bishop of Winchester, the other, Christ and his two disciples at Emmaus, from an original of Titian, and presented to the College by Lady Mordaunt, both of which were appropriated to the use of
the

the altar, till the year 1707, when, on moving the wainscot in Urswick Chapel, was found a painting of the Last Supper: this had formerly been secreted, in the time of plunder, and being highly approved of by Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, and other eminent masters, it was repaired and affixed over the communion table, where it remained 'till the general repair of the chapel in 1738, when it was removed to the parish church. The repairs and alterations of the altar, made by his present Majesty, will be lasting monuments of the flourishing state of the arts in these days. The painting of the Last Supper, together with the curious carved wainscot that surrounds it, was by the gracious desire, and at the sole expence of the King. The painting is by B. West, Esq. of which, those who only affect to be critics, pretend that the figure of Judas is too predominant; though real judges esteem the whole a masterly composition. The wainscot was designed by Mr. Thomas Sandby, and executed under the inspection of Mr. Emlyn. The various representations consist of the arms of Edward III. Edward the Black Prince, and those of the original Knights*, with several ensigns of the Order of the Garter, also of pelicans, wheat, grapes, sacramental vessels and symbols, neatly executed, and disposed with infinite taste; forming, inde-

* These arms are displayed within two circular compartments; the names of the Knights may be found either in Ashmole, Camden, or Rapin.

pendent of the exquisite workmanship, and a pleasing picture.

PAINTED WINDOWS.

The objects that most generally attract the attention of strangers, on their first entrance into this Chapel, next the gothic magnificence of its architecture, is the brilliancy, and exquisite skill displayed in some of the principal windows : the first of these, as to the order of time*, when it was brought into its present state is the

LARGE WEST WINDOW.

The window at the west end of the body of the church, is composed of 80 compartments, or lights, each six feet high, by one foot five inches wide ; the

* The window was restored to the beautiful state in which it now appears, in the year 1774, at the expence of about 600*l*. by the Dean and Chapter, under the direction of Dr. Lockman, who collected all the remains of the ancient painted glass that were dispersed through different parts of the building.

Splendid as this window was, and is now thought ; yet, not having the claim to admiration that a regular and perfect composition would have, it is intended to render the beauty of this chapel still more complete, by having this window in a similar style with those painted by Messrs. Jarvis and Forrest. For this purpose Mr. West, in 1797, exhibited to his Majesty, a cartoon of the Crucifixion, which being highly approved, Mr. Forrest was engaged to paint it on glass, to complete which will require sixteen or seventeen years.

whole

whole beautifully ornamented with fine stained glass, consisting of a variety of figures; as patriarchs, bishops, and other canonical characters; St. Peter, St. Alexander, King Solomon, Edward the Confessor, Edward IV. and Henry VIII. In many of the compartments is St. George's Cross, encompassed with the Garter; this being the arms of the College; here are also the arms of the Bishops of London and Bristol.

The next, as to magnitude and date, but which, as to its excellence, should have been the first, is the

WINDOW OVER THE ALTAR.

The subject of this is the Resurrection; and is divided into three compartments. In the centre is our Saviour ascending from the sepulchre, preceded by the Angel of the Lord, above whom, in the clouds, is an host of Cherubims and Seraphims, and among these is a portrait of their Majesties' son, Octavius. In the front ground are the Roman Soldiers, thrown into various postures with horror and confusion, and are gazing with terror and astonishment at Christ in his ascension.

In the right hand compartment, are represented Mary Magdalen, Mary the mother of James and Salome, approaching the Sepulchre with unguents and spices, in order to anoint the body of their Lord and Master.

In the left hand division, are Peter and John, who are supposed to have been informed by Mary Magdalen,

that the body of Christ was missing, and are thereupon running with the greatest anxiety, astonishment and speed, towards the sepulchre. This masterly performance was designed by B. West, Esq. in 1785, and executed by Mr. Jarvis, assisted by Mr. Forrest, between that period, and the year 1788. In viewing this most splendid window, the spectator is at a loss which most to admire, the genius of Mr. West, in the design, or the exquisite skill of Messrs. Jarvis and Forrest in the execution of it. The painting this window we are told cost 4000*l*.*

The

* The idea of having so magnificent an ornament added to the most elegant gothic church, of its size now existing, was first conceived by his present Majesty, who ordered Dr. L. to propose a plan for putting it into execution, who, in consequence of that command, and knowing that the Sovereign and Knights of the Order of the Garter had always been applied to, and had graciously condescended to subscribe to any ornaments tending to the magnificence of the place of their instalment, ventured, in 1782, to propose a subscription by the Sovereign and Companions of the Order, the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, and also the Prelate and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

This proposal was graciously accepted by his Majesty, who immediately sent Nine hundred Guineas to Dr. L. viz. 500 for himself, 200 for the Prince of Wales, 100 for the Duke of York, and 100 for the Duke of Clarence; with permission to apply, in his Majesty's name, as wishing success to the plan proposed. The foreign Princes, who were Knights of the Garter, readily
subscribed

The next, which was in some degree included in the subscription plan, for that we have just described, is the

WINDOWS CONTAINING THE ARMS OF THE KNIGHTS.

In two of the windows near the Altar, one on the north, the other on the south side, are the Arms of the Sovereign and Knight's Companions, who subscribed towards the painting the east window of the choir. The Sovereign and the Prince of Wales have their supporters couchant, but the supporters of the other Knights are not in these paintings. Over the arms of each Knight, which are encompassed with the star and garter, are his crest and coronet; beneath the arms is the George, pendant to a ribband, on which is written the christian name and title.—These are on the south side,

G. R. III. 1782.

William Henry, of Gloucester.

Ferdinand, of Brunswick.

subscribed 100 guineas each, upon Dr. L's applying to their ministers or agents, and all the other Knights, 50 Guineas each; the Dean and Chapter 500 guineas, and the Prelate and Chancellor, 50 guineas each. His Majesty has, since his first subscription, paid 300*l.* and 700*l.* to Mr. *Jarvis*, for alterations in the original design. The whole subscription received by Dr. L. amounted to 3347*l.* 10*s.* The last mentioned 700*l.* paid to Mr. *J.* is not included in this sum.

Henry Frederick, of Cumberland,
 Prince William Henry, of Brunswick Lunenburg.
 Charles, Prince, Duke of Brunswick.
 Henry, Duke of Newcastle.
 Hugh, Duke of Northumberland.
 Charles, Marquis of Rockingham.
 George, Duke of Marlborough.
 Granville, Earl Gower.
 Thomas, Viscount Weymouth.
 William, Earl of Shelburne,

On the north side are,

G. R. 1782.

Frederick, Prince of Hesse Cassel.
 William, Prince of Orange.
 Frederick, Bishop of Osnabruck.
 Adolphus, Duke of Mecklenburgh.
 Thomas, Duke of Leeds.
 George, Duke of Montague.
 Francis, Earl of Hertford.
 John, Earl of Bute.
 Augustus, Duke of Grafton.
 Sir Frederick North,
 William, Duke of Devonshire.
 Charles, Duke of Rutland.

 The arms of many of those Knights who have not been installed, are painted on copper, in a similar manner to the above, and are placed in the compartments of the two windows next the altar, which had been rendered opaque, to prevent too great a degree of light from falling on the front of the large east window.

We

We now come to the

EAST WINDOW IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

This was put up in June, 1792, and is painted in half tints, by Mr. Forrest, who assisted Mr. Jarvis in the great Window, from a design of Mr. West's; it is a striking representation of the angel appearing unto the Shepherds, announcing the nativity of our Saviour. Over the principal Angels, whose countenances are animated beyond description, is written, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men." On different scrolls, held by the rest of the heavenly host, are parts of sentences, from Luke, chap. ii, verses 10 and 11, making together, "Fear not: For behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." At a distance in the back ground, are the Shepherds, with their sheep and dog, by moonlight.

The style of painting in this window, is different from any we have mentioned; it is well adapted to the light in which it is placed, and is esteemed a masterly performance.— On turning from this, the

WEST WINDOW IN THE SOUTH AISLE

Presents a striking proof of the superlative abilities of the last mentioned artists, in a brilliant representation of
of

of the Nativity of Christ. The Virgin Mary is seated with the infant Jesus sleeping in her lap, and Joseph, with the most devout attention, is holding a lamp, to give light to her whilst she performs her maternal offices. The Angel of the Lord, which is a very beautiful figure, accompanied with a group of cherubs, appears with an olive branch, seeming to proclaim peace and happiness to mankind. In the back and fore ground, are various objects, either descriptive of the mean situation in which the birth of our Saviour happened, or allusive to the oblation which was to be offered up for the redemption of man. This, as has been intimated, was painted by Mr. Forrest, from a design of Mr. West's, and was put up in 1794.

WEST WINDOW IN THE NORTH AISLE.

This window, which was put up in 1796, is also by Mr. Forrest, from a design of B. West, Esq. and is a representation of the wise men's offerings. The painting is not crowded with a vast variety of figures as we sometimes see in pictures on this subject. It consists of the infant Jesus, in a reclining posture in the lap of the Virgin Mary, behind whom is Joseph, and in the front are the wise men of the east presenting offerings, whose various countenances and habits, bespeak them of different and distant countries. Over these is a luminous star, and the angel of the Lord; by which the artist in
this

this, as in the other windows seems strongly to impress on our minds an idea of the mercy and goodness of the Almighty, in his scheme of Christian Redemption. *

MONUMENTS, VAULTS, &c.

Before we proceed to give a description of the monuments in this Chapel, it may be proper to acquaint the reader, that most of them were originally founded as chantries, and endowed with lands and other revenues for the maintenance of chaplains and priests, to sing masses there for the repose of the several founders and their kindred.

Besides the several chantries founded at different times, there were heretofore held and celebrated in this Chapel, several anniversaries, or obiits, for the remembrance of pious persons, and other benefactors to this Chapel; but as the observance of them has long since been laid aside, we shall omit further mention of them, and observe, that since the reformation, four general obiits only are observed annually, on the Sundays next preceding the four quarterly feasts, viz. March 25, June 25, September 29, and December 25, in commemora-

* It is but seldom that the whole of these windows can be seen to advantage at any one time in the day; except when the sun is obscured by light clouds. When this is not the case, the most favourable light for viewing the east windows, is from nine to eleven; and, for those at the west end, from three to six.

tion

tion of the founders, patrons, and benefactors to this Church, and the Order of the Garter; at which time, a particular service is made use of, and the several officers of the Church have an additional stipend.

HENRY VIII, &c.

Near the first 'haut pas' of the choir, is the Royal Vault, in which are deposited the remains of Henry VIII. and his Queen Jane Seymour, King Charles I. and a daughter of Queen Ann. Henry VI. and Edward IV. were also buried in this Chapel; the former in the south, the latter in the north aisle, near the altar. The monuments of these Princes will be more particularly mentioned, in the order they are exhibited, by the sexton, in conducting the stranger round this much admired Chapel.

KING EDWARD IV.

At the east end of the north aisle, are deposited the remains of Edward IV. in a tomb covered with touchstone, over which is erected a beautiful monument, composed of steel, representing a pair of gates, between two towers of curious workmanship, after the gothic manner. The trophies of honour over the Prince's grave, were richly ornamented with pearls, rubies, and gold, and hung secure 'till this chapel was plundered, in 1642.

The

The steel front of this monument formerly faced the north aisle, but is now towards the altar; and in 1790, was added, on the back part of it, towards the north aisle, a neat stone monument, chiefly composed of fragments, collected from other parts of the Chapel, and which contribute greatly to the beauty of the whole. In the front of the monument, is a fine black marble slab, and on it, in solid brass old English characters, **Edward III.** Over these are his arms and crown, supported by angels; and at the base of the monument, on a flat stone, are countersunk, in the characters before mentioned,

King Edward III., and his Queen Elizabeth Widville.

On a stone adjoining, in like characters, are
**George, Duke of Bedford, and Mary, fifth Daughter of
Edward III.**

In the beginning of March, 1789, as the workmen were employed in preparing the ground for a new pavement, they perceived a small aperture in the side of the vault, which curiosity soon rendered sufficiently large to admit an easy entrance to the interior part. This was found to contain a leaden coffin, seven feet long, with a perfect skeleton, immersed in a glutinous liquid, with which the body is thought to have been embalmed*, as it is near 307 years since its interment.

* In contradiction to this, some philosophical gentlemen are of opinion, that the liquid and sediment contained in the coffin, were simply water and earth, to which all bodies resolve.

As

As soon as the labourers had communicated this discovery, the public eagerly flocked to the chapel; many of them found ways and means to gratify their curiosity, and had not a timely check been put to it, the whole of the remains would soon have been dispersed over various parts of the earth; one secreting some hair, a second, a tooth, a third, a finger, &c. &c. who now boast their plundered relics of this magnanimous prince. On the top of the before mentioned coffin, was placed another, supposed to be made of cedar, and to contain the remains of Elizabeth Widdville, Queen of Edward IV. but these were greatly decayed. On the inside of the vault were inscribed several names and characters, but which probably were done by the attendants at the funeral, or the workmen employed in the erection of the vault, many of them being written in chalk, and as none of them immediately appertain to the King, except the name *Edward*.

DR. W. WADE.

In a recess in the aisle, at the back of the altar, is a neat marble monument, erected by Lieutenant General George Wade, in memory of his brother Dr. William Wade, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and canon of this Royal Chapel. He died Feb. 1, 1732, in the sixty second year of his age.

THEODORE RANDUE.

Adjoining to the last, in a similar recess, is a monu-

ment to the memory of Theodore Randue, Esq. keeper of Windsor Palace, in the reign of Charles II. who died April 30, 1724, in the eighty second year of his age. He bequeathed, by his last will, the sum of 6400l. to public charities, the particulars of which are inscribed on his tomb.

The two last mentioned monuments were originally erected near the west end of the chapel; the former in the north, the latter in the south aisle, and were removed hither in June, 1789.

LINCOLN CHAPEL.

At the south east corner of this church is a small chapel, wherein are interred the remains of Edward, Earl of Lincoln, a nobleman as eminent for his wisdom in the senate, as for his naval and military abilities and conduct. The 1st of Edward IV. he was made admiral of the fleet sent to Scotland, and afterwards Lord High Admiral of England. After a life spent with honour and success, in the service of four of the most illustrious princes, his lordship departed this life, Jan. 16, 1584, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory by his lady, who is also buried here.

This monument is of alabaster, with pillars of porphyry. On the top are the effigies of his lordship, lying prostrate on a mat of curious workmanship, dressed in armour, his feet resting on a greyhound, collared
and

and chained: by his side lies his lady, in her robes of state, her head resting on an embroidered cushion, and her feet on a monkey. Round the monument are their sons and daughters on their knees.

This monument, which in many parts was greatly defaced, was repaired in 1789, by order of the Duke of Newcastle.

On the west side of the chapel are the family arms, curiously sculptured in alabaster and blazoned.

In December, 1795, Sir Henry Clinton, Bart. was interred, under the abovementioned monument.*

BEAUCHAMP, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

In an arched tomb, at the east end of the south aisle, lies Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Salisbury, who was the first Chancellor of the most noble Order of the

* The burial fees paid to the college, and the members of the church for the funeral of Sir Henry Clinton, Bart. in December, 1795, were as follow:

The Ground in the Chapel, 50l. the Locum Tenens, 5l. 6s. 8d. the Precentor, 2l. 13s. 4d. five Canons, 2l. each, 10l. The Dean's Curate, 13s. 4d. Seven Minor Canons, 10s. each, 3l. 10s. Subchanter, 13s. 4d. Organist, 1l. Master of the choristers, 13s. 4d. Twelve Poor Knights, 10s. each, 6l. Ten Clerks, 10s. each, 5l. Ten Choristers, 1l. 12s. Verger, 1l. Two Sextons, 1l. Bell-ringers, 13s. 4d. Porter, 10s. Organ Blower, 5s.; making a total of 90l. 10s. 4d.; exclusive of the charge for digging the grave, making a vault, mending the pavement, &c.

Garter

Garter; and in an arch opposite to this tomb, formerly lay a missal, or breviary, as appears by this inscription underneath :

Who leyde thys booke here: The Reverend ffader in god, Richard Beauchamp, bisschop of thys Dyocesse of Sarysbury. and wherfor: to thys entent that Preeftis and Ministers of goddis Churchē may here have the occupation therof, seyyng therein theyr divyne servyse and for alle othir that lystyn to sey therby ther devocyon. Alkyth he any spīall mede: yee, asmoche as oure lord lyst to reward hym for hys good entent: praying euery man wōs dute or devocyon is eased by this booke, they woll sey for hym this comūne oryson, Dnē Jhū Xyē; knelyng in the presence of thys holy Crosse, for the whyche the Reuerend ffader in god aboveseyd hathe graunted of the trefure of the Churchē, to eūy man xl dayys of pardun :

On the centre stone of the arch over this part of the aisle, is curiously cut a representation of King Edward IV. and the above bishop, on their knees before the holy cross.

KING HENRY VI.

Historians are much divided concerning the death and burial of this Prince: but the most received opinion is, that he was murdered in the tower, by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, on the 21st of May, 1472. His corpse.

corpse was, the next day, carried to St. Paul's church, and from thence conveyed by water to Chertsey, in Surrey, and buried; but it was removed from thence in the reign of Richard III. to this choir, and a second time interred. From the sanctity of this Prince's life, a general opinion prevailed, that miracles were wrought through his intercession: His reliques were therefore had in such veneration, that Henry VII. applied to the Court of Rome for his admission into the Calendar of Saints, and also for a licence from the Pope, to remove the body from Windsor to Westminster Abbey, to be interred with great solemnity, probably in his new erected chapel; but the exorbitant demands of the Church of Rome, not agreeing with the avaricious temper of Henry VII. the first intention was dropped, and the latter laid aside. From this application the report probably gained credit, that the royal body was actually removed; yet it is evident, from the will of that Prince, that it never was put into execution. The whole arch, under which this Prince is interred, was, according to the will of Henry VIII. sumptuously decorated, and there at present appears on the centre stone, the royal arms, supported by two antelopes, chained together with a golden chain, which, on the late repair of the chapel, were cleaned and emblazoned; but the various ensigns and devices on the different parts of the arch were totally obliterated.

Though

Though it be pretty evident from the above particulars, that the remains of Henry are deposited in this chapel, yet as some may still have their doubts on the subject, it is to be regretted, that the very rude treatment shewn to the bones of Edward, should have operated to suppress that desire of information respecting Henry, which otherwise might have been easily and decently gratified, at the time the chapel was repairing: however not a single brick belonging to this vault was suffered to be removed, notwithstanding the workmen had occasion to dig down several feet close by the side of it.

CHARLES BRANDON.

Near the south door of the choir, is buried, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and sister to King Henry VIII.

On a marble tablet was formerly this inscription:

Here lies Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married King Henry VIIIth's sister, and died in his reign, August, 1545, and was buried at the King's own charge.

Nothing now remains to distinguish the grave of this noble duke but a black marble grave stone, with, this simple inscription—Charles Brandon.

OXENBRIDGE CHAPEL

Farther towards the south door of the Chapel is a
small

small chantry, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, erected in the year 1522, by John Oxenbridge, canon and benefactor to this Church. The screen is in the Gothic taste. Over the door is a lion rampant, with many escalops round him, with the rebus of the founder's name; viz. an Ox, the letter N and a Bridge. Within this Chapel is painted St. John the Baptist, preaching in the Wilderness; his head delivered to the damsel; and the damsel presenting it to Herod.

ALDWORTH CHAPEL

Contiguous to that which we last described; is a small chapel, wherein are deposited the remains of Dr. Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and register of the Order of the Garter, under an altar monument. Also several of the family of Aldworth, are interred here, from which it takes its present name; though it evidently appears to have been built by the above learned Bishop from the paintings on the wall, and other devices relating to that Prelate.

These paintings are greatly decayed, and probably will soon be entirely obliterated, as they are not in a style to merit preservation.

Opposite to Aldworth Chapel are painted, on panels of oak, carved and decorated with the arms, devices, and bearings peculiar to each Prince, the portraits at full length, of

Prince

Prince Edward, son to Henry VI.

King Edward IV.

King Henry VII.

Underneath these Paintings is a Latin inscription, desiring the reader to pray for the soul of Mr. Oliver King, professor of law, chief secretary to the above princes, &c. and who, as was before observed, lies buried in the chapel adjoining.

BRAY CHAPEL.

This Chapel was built in the reign of Henry VII. by Sir Reginald Bray, one of the knights companions of the order, who was also a liberal benefactor towards finishing the body of the Chapel, as is manifest from his arms, crest, and other devices peculiar to him, being cut and placed in different parts of the roof, and likewise on the beautiful stone screen which divides this Chapel from the body of the Church. This gentleman was many years in the service of Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby; was highly instrumental in advancing her son, Henry VII. to the throne, and in uniting the two Royal Houses of York and Lancaster by the marriage of that Prince, to Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. To his great abilities as a statesman, he joined a happy knowledge of architecture, as this Chapel of St. George, and that of Henry VIIth at Westminster, do both sufficiently testify.

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On preparing a vault for Dr. Waterland, a leaden coffin of an ancient form was found, which was adjudged to be the coffin of Sir Reginald Bray, and was therefore, by order of the Dean, immediately arched over. He died 1502.

Dr. GILES THOMSON.

The first monument, in the order that they are usually exhibited, is that of Dr. Giles Thomson, Bishop of Gloucester. It is of alabaster, with a bust of the Bishop in an episcopal habit, with this inscription:

Hic fitus est ÆGIDUS TOMSON hujus capellæ
quandam Decanus, &c.

Which may be thus translated;

Here lieth Giles Thomson, formerly Dean of this Chapel, whose mind was upright, tongue learned, and hands pure. He was born at London, educated at Oxford, in the College of All Souls; ever a friend to the good, indigent, and learned. Though his mortal body lies under the earth, his soul is raised by piety to the skies.

He was thirteen years Dean of this Chapel, during which he was in manners, grave, prudent, and pious. Afterwards he was presented to the Bishoprick of Gloucester, by his most serene Majesty, King James, and the following year snatched away by death, June 14, 1612, aged 59.

RICHARD

RICHARD WORTLEY.

Adjoining to the last, is a monument supported by two pillars of curious marble, and the whole encompassed with a beautiful foliage. On the tomb is inscribed,

In obitum RICHARDI WORTLEY de WORTLEY
in commitatu Ebor.

Equitis Aurati, qui obiit 25 Die *Junis* 1603.

The Epitaph is in Latin, and is thus translated,

Wortley, the grief and glory of his age,
Of People, King, and Knights, the love and grace,
Here lies entomb'd; his loss his Country grieves,
His loss the Poor, to both his aid he gave;
When will Truth, Piety, and the sacred train
Of Virtues, find so good, so great a Man?
One like him's found, but of female kind,
Unlike in sex, his Wife's the same in mind.

WILLIAM FITZWILLIAMS.

The next is an altar monument, of grey marble, and on a plate of copper, affixed to the back, is a Latin inscription. In English thus:

This tomb is all that remains to you,

William Fitz-Williams:

Thy scanty lot's confin'd to this small urn,
All else, from thee, by greedy death is torn;
Wealth, Honour, Beauty, all the outward Grace,
By Fortune furnish'd, thou didst once possess;
All but the Mind and Fame; in Heaven lives
Thy Mind, thy Fame in every mouth survives.

He died Oct. 13, 1659.

DR. BRIDEOACK.

Cloſe to the laſt mentioned, is a marble monument, erected to the memory of Dr. Brideoack, Biſhop of Chicheſter, who lies cumbent in his episcopal robes, with a mitre on his head, and a croſier by his ſide. Over the biſhop is a Latin inſcription, which we have thus tranſlated :

Sacred to the memory of the reverend father in Chriſt, Ralph Brideoack, who put off this mortal life in a good old age, in God. He was a man reſolutely good and great, yet lowly minded; a valuable treasure of the attic, and all ſorts of eloquence. During the exile of Charles II. he was ſtripped of his property, and at his return, made canon of this chapel, Dean of Saluſbury, and afterwards Biſhop of Chicheſter; hoſpitable, and a friend to virtue; he was to his diocels like a father to his family, who, eager for the ſafety of others, while regardless of his own, in viſiting his flock, was ſeized with the then raging fever, and died in the exerciſe of his episcopal function, on the 9th of October, 1678, in the 64th year of his age.

His inſoluble widow has erected this monument to the memory of the beſt of huſbands.

DR. WATERLAND.

In the middle of this Chapel is interred, the late
reverend

reverend and learned Dr. Waterland, and his widow; and on a black marble grave stone is inscribed,
Daniel Waterland, S. T. P. Hujus Ecclesiæ Canonicus,
ob. December 23, Ætat, 58.

BEAUFORT CHAPEL.

At the west end of the south aisle, is a small Chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called Beaufort Chapel, many of that ancient and noble family being buried here. In this chapel are two noble marble monuments; one erected to the memory of Charles Somerfet, Earl of Worcester, and Knight of the Garter, who died, April 15, 1526, and his lady, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Huntingdon. The Earl lies dressed in the habit of the garter, with his head resting on a helmet; and on his right side is his lady, in her robes of state.

On the back, sit two angels, weeping; at their head stands an angel, displaying their arms within the garter. This monument is inclosed within a screen of brass work, gilt; and has no inscription on it.

The other monument is to the memory of Henry Somerfet, late Duke of Beaufort, Knight of the Garter. It is of white marble, exceedingly magnificent; two columns of the Corinthian order, with their shafts entwined with leaves and flowers, support the upper part of the monument, on which is placed, on each side, a flaming urn, adorned with leaves and flowers; and in

the centre, the Duke's coat of arms. In the middle, below is his Grace, dressed in his robes, in a reclining posture. Over him are curtains hanging down by the columns on each side, while on the back ground, are represented in relievo, in the clouds, two angels holding a crown and palm, and several cherubs. Below the duke, is St. George, killing the dragon; and on each side of the monument, between the columns, stands a statue, one representing justice, the other fortitude. On the base is a Latin inscription, to the following purport;

Beneath this marble, loaded with years and honours, sleeps Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, Baron Herbert, of Chepstow, Rhcglan, and Gower, and Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, eminent for his virtue and nobleness of soul. In him was united a singular prudence, with a renowned justice. He not only restored his fortune, which was overthrown by his enemies, but happily increased his ancient honours. Nor was he so intent upon his own private interest, as to neglect that of the public; for he was, in the reigns of Charles, and James the second, president of the council in the Principality of Wales, governor of the counties and cities of Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol, and all Wales; governor of the castle of Briavel, and principal verdurer of the Forest of Dean; Lieutenant of the Boroughs of Malmesbury, Tewkesbury, and Andover; Chamberlain and Privy Counsellor to both the Charles's,

to whom he cleaved with unspotted honour. He had to his wife, Mary, the eldest daughter of the most honourable Arthur, Lord Capel, whom he dearly loved, by whom he had a most numerous offspring. He died, aged 70, January 21, 1699.

On a neat marble tablet, affixed to the wall of the Chapel, is the following inscription:

This Chapel, (belonging to his ancestors) wherein lie buried not only the bodies of those whose tombs are erected, but likewise that of Henry, late Marquis of Worcester, his grandfather, (so eminent for the great supplies of men and money afforded to his sovereign King Charles the Martyr, whose cause he espoused) and for keeping his castle of Rheglan with a strong garrison, at his own expence, until it became the last but one in England and Wales that held out against the rebels, and then not yeilding it until after a long seige, to Lord Fairfax, generalissimo of the parliament forces; in revenge of which obstinacy, as they termed it, it was demolished, and all the woods and parks, which were vast, cut down and destroyed, and his estate sold by order of the then rebellious parliament, to the great damage of himself and his posterity. Wherein also lies the body of

HENRY,

THE RESTORER'S FIRST BORN SON.

This Chapel being in the time of the aforesaid rebellion, upon the before mentioned account, much

defaced, and the brass work, to a considerable value, plundered and embezzled, was restored to its primitive form and shape, and what was wanting thereto, supplied, at the expence and charge of his grace, Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort; whose monument, &c. we have already given an account of.

The late repairs of this Chapel, was at the expence of the present Duke of Beaufort.

URSWICK CHAPEL.

At the north west corner of this church, is Urfwick's, or the Bread Chapel, so called from Dr. Crhristopher Urfwick, Dean of Windsor, and joint promoter with Sir Reginald Bray, in finishing this fabric. This gentleman was also a faithful servant to Henry VII. before his accession to the throne, and was afterwards employed by that Prince on many embassies to foreign princes, on the most important subjects; and was in so great favour, that he was offered the greatest ecclesiastical honours, all which he refused, and anno 1505, resigned this deanery, and all his other preferments, contenting himself with the duties of his private parsonage, at Hackney, where he died and was buried, 1521. His epitaph may be found in Weaver's Funeral Monuments; and on the stone screen of this chapel, is an ancient inscription in Latin, in English thus:

Pray for the souls of King Henry VII. and Christo-
pher

pher Urswick, sometime Lord Almoner to the King, and Dean of this Chapel. Hail Mary, and blessed be thy most holy mother Ann, from whom thy most pure virgin flesh issued without stain. *Amen.*—God have mercy on the souls of King Harry the seventh, and Chrystofyr Urswick, and all Christian souls. *Amen.*—O God, who by thy only begotten son didst redeem mankind, being incarnate of the virgin's womb, and having suffered death, deliver we beseech thee the souls of Henry VII. and Chrystofyr, and all those whom Chrystofyr offended during life, from eternal death, and bring them to eternal life. *Amen.* God have mercy.

In this Chapel is a neat marble tablet, to the memory of Colonel Robert Brudenell, son of the Earl of Cardigan; he was deputy governor of Windsor Castle, under his brother the Duke of Montague, and died October 20th, 1768.

RUTLAND CHAPEL.

This Chapel is in the middle of the north aisle, and in the centre of it is a neat alabaster monument, erected to the memory of Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, in the reign of Henry VIII. and of the Lady Ann, his wife, niece to Edward IV.

Sir George lies dressed in armour, his head resting on a helmet, and his feet on an unicorn, couchant.

By his side lies his lady, in her robes of state, which were once beautifully blazoned, her head resting on a cushion supported by two angels. On each side of the tomb are their sons and daughters; and at one end are angels displaying the family arms. Sir George died Oct. 23d, 1513, and Lady Ann, April 22d, 1526.

In this Chapel is another memorial of this noble family, viz. a brass plate, gilt, whereon are the effigies of Ann, Duchess of Exeter, sister to King Edward IV. and mother of the above Lady Ann Manners. and Sir Thomas Syllinger, her husband, with their arms blazoned, and a crucifix between them, with this inscription:

Within this Chapel lieth buried, Ann, Duchess of Exeter, sister to the noble King Edward the fourth, and also Sir Thomas Syllinger, Knyght, her husband, who hath found wythyn thys college a chantrie with two prests singing for evermore. On whose soul God have mercy. The which Anne, Duchess, died in the year of our Lord, a thousand cccclxxv. the dominical letter D. primum S XIII. day of January.

On a like plate, under the next window is engraved,

MAGISTER ROBERTUS HONEYWOOD.

Legum Doctor.

In the middle of the plate, the Doctor is represented in the habit of his degree, with St. Catharine behind him, kneeling before the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her lap.

HASTINGS' CHAPEL.

On the west side of the choir door, in the north aisle, is a chapel, built by Elizabeth, the wife of William, Lord Hastings, Chamberlain to King Edward IV. and Master of the Mint, who for his loyalty to that Prince and his royal issue, was put to death by Richard III. in the Tower of London.

The roof of this Chapel is neat, and was formerly richly ornamented and gilt. At each end are several niches, in which images appear to have been placed, and under them several angels, displaying the arms of the family of Hastings.

This Chapel is dedicated to St. Stephen, whose history is painted on four panels in the inside of it, and still well preserved.

In the first panel is St. Stephen preaching to the people; in the second he is represented before the tribunal of Herod; in the third is the stoning of this primitive martyr, by the Jews; and in the fourth the saint is represented in a sleeping posture, and above him his beatification. On the fore ground is inscribed in Latin;

“He dies in the Lord, by whom eternal life is given;” and under the several panels, are similar apposite sentences.

The grave stones in the various parts of the Chapel not being usually noticed by strangers, we have omitted

to point them out, as a particular account of them would swell this compendium beyond its intended limits.

QUEEN'S CLOSET.

On the north side of the choir, adjoining to the altar, is a gallery called the Queen's Closet, formerly used only for the accomodation of the ladies at an installation; in 1780, it was considerably repaired, and completely furnished with desks, stools, cushions, curtains, &c. and here their Majesties and the royal family attend divine service, every Sunday morning during their summer residence at Windsor.

The wainscot and canopy are both in the Gothic style, and neatly painted in imitation of Norway oak. The curtains are of fine garter blue silk, and the chairs and stools are covered with the same. On the covers of the cushions, within an oval, encircled with flowers, are neatly worked the letters G. R.

In the second window are neatly painted the arms of their Majesties, by Bristow; a sun flower by West, and a rose by Jarvis.

In the third window is St. Catharine, and the crowning of Queen Esther,

In the east window is a representation of Nabal receiving David's messengers, vide 25th chap. 1st book of Samuel.

In the window on the south side of the closet, is
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an excellent piece in ancient stained glass, of the Wise Men's Offering.

The upper part of the window next the choir, is beautifully ornamented with mosaic glass; in this window are three pieces, representing the Dissipation, Distress, and return of the Prodigal Son; the arms of Henry VII. and other representations, which add to the ornament and decent neatness of the whole.

CHAPTER HOUSE.

At the east end of the north aisle is the Chapter House, wherein all the business of the college is transacted: this room is not usually shewn to strangers, yet we presume the following particulars will be acceptable to the reader.

Fronting the entrance is a fine whole length of the renowned and victorious Edward III. in his robes of state; in his right hand he holds a sword, bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many conquests he gained over those nations. Round the frame is written this inscription.

EDWARDUS TERTIUS INVICTISSIMUS ANGLIÆ
REX, HUIUS CHAPELIÆ ET NOBLISSIMI ORDINIS
GARTERII FUNDATOR.

On one side of this portrait is kept the all conquering sword of this renowned Prince, which is six feet, nine inches long.

The

The Stranger having gone thus far, it is necessary he should now feel for his loose silver, as the Sexton by this time is preparing to make his bow.

WOOLSEY'S TOMB HOUSE.

Adjoining to the east end of St. George's Chapel, is a free stone edifice, built by King Henry VII. as a burial place for himself and his successors; but this Prince afterwards altering his purpose, began the more noble structure at Westminster, and this fabric remained neglected until Cardinal Woolsey obtained a grant of it from King Henry VIII. who with a profusion of expence unknown to former ages, designed and began here a most sumptuous monument for himself, from whence this building obtained the name of Woolsey's Tomb House. This monument was so magnificently built, that Lord Bacon, in his life of Henry VIII. says it far exceeded that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; and at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed, that Banedetto, a statuary of Florence, received 4250 ducats for what he had already done; and 380*l.* 18*s.* sterling had been paid for gilding only half of this sumptuous monument.

The

The Cardinal dying soon after his retirement from court, was privately buried in one of the Abbey Chapels at Leicester, and the monument remained unfinished. In 1646, it became the plunder of the rebels; and the statues and figures of gilt copper of exquisite workmanship, made for the ornament of the tomb, sold to carry on the rebellion.

King James II. converted this building into a popish Chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was executed by Verrio, who is allowed to have here excelled his other performances. The walls were finely ornamented and painted, but it remained entirely neglected ever since the reign of James II. and made a most ruinous appearance, till the summer of the present year, 1800, when his Majesty ordered the windows and other external parts to be completely repaired; various are the reports as to the future appropriation of this building. Some say it is intended for the college library; others that it will be fitted up as a chapter Room, for the knights to assemble in at an Installation; while others conjecture that it is designed for a Royal Dormitory.

CHAP. VII.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT OF THE COLLEGE
OF St. GEORGE.

THE Royal College of St. George, which has the honour of having the Order of the Garter attached to it, was first incorporated and endowed by letters patent of the 22d of Edward III. about three quarters of a year before the institution of the most noble Order of the Garter, and on that day twelvemonths the statutes of the College bear date; being made by virtue of the Pope's authority, the King's command, consent of the Bishop of Salisbury, (in whose diocese the Chapel is situated) and of the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. By the above-mentioned authorities, the Bishop of Winchester instituted a College within the Chapel of St. George, consisting of one custos, twelve secular canons, thirteen priests, four clerks, six choristers, and twenty-four alms-knights, besides other officers. These letters patent were confirmed, and several immunities granted by Henry VI. and Edward IV. as also by an act of Parliament of the 22d of Edward IV. Several statutes were likewise made for perpetuating and well governing this college, by Henry VIII. Edward VI. and

and Queen Elizabeth; and the present establishments on this foundation are as follow :

A Dean, who is president over the rest of the College, both in civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction. He is presented by the King, and instituted by the Bishop of Winchester.

Twelve canons, or prebendaries, who, with the dean, constitute the legislative body of this College. These also are presented to their prebends by the King, but instituted and installed by the Dean, or his deputy.

Seven minor canons, who, at their admission, according to the statutes of the College, are bound to be Deacons, and at the next time appointed for ordination to be ordained priests. Each of these canons had at first but the annual pension of eight pounds sterling; but this was increased by Edward IV. and Queen Elizabeth, and since by the College, to thirty pounds per annum. In addition to this, the late Mr. Isaac Chapman, minor canon of this Chapel, who died February 8, 1781, bequeathed ten pounds a year to each of the minor canons; so that, if we include the value of their houses, which some of them let, their annual income may be estimated at about sixty pounds.

Thirteen clerks, who, after the foundation of the College by Edward III. were taken into the choir, for the service thereof. One of them being organist, has a double clerk's place, and is therefore accounted as
two

two of the thirteen; their salaries are twenty-two pounds, ten shillings per annum each. These also have each an house allowed them.

Ten choristers; these were appointed for the further service of the choir, for which, the six seniors have a stipend of twelve shillings, and the four juniors six shillings a month. Formerly there were only eight of these, which is the reason the pay of the four younger ones is but half what it was originally.

The officers appointed for the business of the College, are a steward, treasurer, steward of the courts, chapter-clerk, chanter, and vergers; two sextons, two bell-ringers, a clock keeper, and a porter.

POOR KNIGHTS.

King Edward III. out of the great respect he bore to military honour, and the regard he had for those who behaved themselves bravely in the wars, yet afterwards became reduced in their circumstances, took care to provide an honourable asylum, and comfortable subsistence for them in their old age, by uniting them under one corporation and joint body with the custos and canons. These were called milites pauperes, and since poor, or alms-knights. The number at first was twenty-four. On account of some difference between the dean and canons, and the alms-knights, by an act of the 22d of Edward IV. it was enacted, that the dean and canons, and their successors, should be for ever quit
and.

and discharged from all manner of charge, of or for the said knights; and Queen Elizabeth, immediately after her coming to the throne, agreeable to the will of her father, King Henry VIII. made a special foundation for thirteen poor men, decayed in wars, and such like service of the realm, to be called the Thirteen Knights of Windsor, and there kept in succession. Her Majesty likewise established certain rules and orders for the well governing the said Knights; and appointed the dean and canons, and their successors, to enforce their observance of the said rules.

By these statutes it was declared, that the Thirteen Knights should be elected of gentlemen brought to necessity through adverse fortune, and such as had spent their time in the service of their Prince; that one of the thirteen should be chosen governor over the rest; that they were to be men unmarried, and none of them afterwards permitted to marry, on pain of losing their places; but these rules, as well as some others, are not strictly adhered to.

The present number of alms-knights is thirteen of the Royal Foundation, and five of the Foundation of Sir Peter Le Maire, in the reign of James I. The former were endowed by Henry VIII. with lands of the yearly value of 600*l.* and the latter by Sir Peter Le Maire, with an estate of 230*l.* per annum. The houses of those on the Royal Establishment are repaired at the expence of the Crown; but those of Sir Peter Le Maire's

Maire's Foundation, at the charge of the Knights themselves, who also pay nine pounds a year land-tax.

In addition to the above-mentioned eighteen, Samuel Travers, who died about 1728, by his will and testament, bearing date the 16th of July 1724; after giving several pecuniary legacies, devised the residue of his real and personal estates to his executors therein named, upon trust, that they should, out of the rents and profits thereof, settle an annuity of 60*l.* to be paid to each of Seven Gentlemen, to be added to the Poor Knights of Windsor, and that a building might be erected or purchased in or near the Castle of Windsor, for an habitation for the said Seven Gentlemen, who were to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men of war. That part of Mr. Travers's will relating to this endowment is as follows:

“ ————— I therefore, give, grant, devise, and bequeath, all the rest and residue of my estate, my funeral charges and legacies being first paid, my manors, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, in the county of Essex, and elsewhere, with all debts, arrears, bills, bonds, and other specialities, goods and chattels, with all my estate both real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever, to my said executors, Walter Cary and Samuel Holditch, and their heirs, upon special trust
and

and confidence that they shall and will, out of the rents, issues, and profits, of the said estate, settle an annuity, or yearly sum of 60l. to be paid to each and every one of Seven Gentlemen, to be added to the present Eighteen Poor Knights of Windsor, which said annuity is to be charged upon an estate of 500l. per annum, to be purchased and set apart for that purpose, in the county of Essex, by the said executors and trustees; and I humbly pray his Majesty the said Seven Gentlemen may be incorporated by charter, with a clause to enable them to purchase and hold lands in mortmain, and that a building, the charge thereof to be defrayed out of my personal estate, may be erected or purchased in or near the castle of Windsor, for an habitation for the said Seven Gentlemen, who are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English men of war; but the repairs to be in the first place paid out of the said estate of 500l. per annum, and then 12l. per annum to be paid to the Governor or Senior of the Seven, and the remainder to be equally divided between him and the other six. And I desire those Gentlemen so to be incorporated may be single men, without children, inclined to live a virtuous, studious, and devout life, to be removed if they give occasion of scandal; and I would have them live in a collegiate manner, in order whereto I would have 26l. per annum deducted out of their several allowances, to keep a constant table: And I do appoint the Chief Governor of Windsor Castle, the
Dean

Dean of Windsor, and the Provost of Eton College, visitors; with power for them, or any two of them, to act as vacancy shall happen—I desire they may be thus supplied: The Commissioners of the Navy to chuse three Lieutenants for each vacancy, out of which the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being, shall chuse two, and the King's Majesty to nominate one of them, and so on from time to time for ever."

It is to be observed, that this will was made prior to the statute of Mortmain; but, notwithstanding which, it was opposed by the heirs at law, and the representatives of the testator: and the property had, for a great number of years, as well on account of other bequests, as this, been the subject of Chancery suits. However, the Court of Chancery having passed a decree in favour of the will, seven gentlemen have been appointed to receive the annuities, but no building is yet erected in conformity to the beforementioned Will; though several spots have been lightly thought on for the purpose. —See page 49.



OF THE INSTITUTION, &c. OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

THIS most noble Order of the Garter, is allowed to excel all other institutions of honour in the whole world; and though various are the accounts given by different historians, of the origin and institution of it, yet the most authentic records agree in the following particulars.

King Edward III. influenced by a thirst for martial glory, gave himself up to military affairs, making St. George the martyr, who was a man of great renown for chivalry, his patron; and being engaged in a war for the recovering his rights in France, and making use of the best martialists of the age, he thereupon designed (induced by its ancient fame) to restore king Arthur's round table, and for that purpose invited hither the gallant spirits from abroad; and that he might endear and bind them to himself he, upon new year's day, 1344, issued out letters of protection for the safe going and returning of foreign knights, to try their valour at the solemn jousts, to be held at Windsor, on the 19th of January ensuing, when he provided a great supper to begin the solemnity; and then ordaining this festival to
be

be annually held at Whitsuntide, he, for that purpose, erected a particular building in the Castle, wherein he placed a table, 200 feet in diameter, and thereat entertained the knights, at his own expence of 100*l.* a week. And about three years after, issuing out his garter, for the signal of a battle that was crowned with success (which is conceived to be the battle of Cressy, where he took the French King prisoner, and brought him to England) he, upon so remarkable a victory, took occasion to institute this order, giving the garter pre-eminence amongst its ensigns, whence the select number whom he first incorporated, were stiled Knights of the Golden Garter: an order by companionship, illustrated by eight Emperors of Germany, five Kings of France, three Kings of Spain, seven Kings of Portugal, one King of Poland, two Kings of Sweden, six Kings of Denmark, two Kings of Scotland, one King of Prussia, one King of Arragon, two Kings of Naples, one King of Sicily and Jerusalem, and one King of Bohemia; seven Princes of Orange, and a numerous list of Princes, Electors, and Dukes, of the first states of Europe.

THE HABIT and ensigns of this most noble order, are eminently distinguishable and magnificent, and consist of the following particulars, viz. the garter, mantle, surcoat, hood, george, and collar. The four first were assigned by the founder, and the george and collar by King Henry VIII. and all these together are called the whole habit of the order.

THE GARTER, which, as before-mentioned, has the pre-eminence, as being that from which the order is denominated, is the first part of the habit presented to foreign princes and absent knights; who, and all other knights elect, are therewith first adorned; and is of so great honour and grandeur, that by the bare investiture
with

with this noble ensign, the knights are esteemed companions of the greatest military order in the world.

This noble ensign, the garter, which is worn on the left leg, between the knee and calf, was so instituted by the founder, at the erection of the order; and was to put in mind the companions, that, as by their order they were joined in a firm league of amity and concord, so by their garters as by a fast tie of affection, they were obliged to love one another. And lest this strict combination might seem to have any other aim or end, than what was honourable and just, as to the said king's obtaining his kingdom of France, &c. he caused to be enamelled on the said garter, this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*:—Evil be to him that evil thinks.

When the SOVEREIGN designs to elect a companion into this most illustrious order, the chancellor belonging to the said order draws up the letters, which, passing both under the sovereign's sign manual and the signet of the order, are sent to the person by garter, principal king at arms, and are to the following effect:

“We, with the companions of our most noble Order of the Garter, assembled in chapter, holden this present day at our Castle of Windsor, considering the various fidelity you have shewn, and the honourable exploits you have done in our service, by vindicating and maintaining our just right, &c. have elected and chosen you one of the companions of our order.—Therefore we require you to make your speedy repair unto us, to receive the ensigns thereof, and be ready for your installation, on the —— day of this present month, &c.”

The garter, which is of blue velvet, bordered with fine gold wire, (having commonly the letters of the

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motto

motto of the same) is buckled upon the leg, at the time of the election, with this ceremony :

“ To the honour of God omnipotent, and in memory of the blessed martyr St. George, tie about thy leg, for thy renown, this noble garter : wear it as a symbol of the most illustrious order, never to be forgotten or laid aside, that thereby thou may’st be admonished to be courageous, and having undertaken a just war, in which thou shalt be engaged, thou may’st stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer.”

The garter being thus buckled on, and the words of its signification pronounced, the knight elect is brought before the sovereign, who puts a deep blue ribband beltwise over his left shoulder, whereunto is appendant, wrought in gold, within the garter, the image of St. George, on horseback, with his drawn sword, encountering the dragon. The admonition is thus :

“ Wear this ribband about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier in Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou may’st o’erpass both prosperous and adverse adventures; that having stoutly vanquished thine enemies, both of body and soul, thou may’st not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory.”

Having thus briefly spoken of the institution of the order, and of the garter and george wherewith a knight companion is invested at the time of his election, we shall now proceed to the ceremonial of installation, which is always performed in St. George’s Chapel, in the lower ward of Windsor Castle.

The

The commissioners appointed to install the knights elect, being robed in the complete habit of the order, meet in the great chamber of the deanery, where Garter and other officers of the order, attend in their habits; and the knights elect come thither in their under habits only, with their caps and feathers in their hands.

When there is a proctor, or proxy, he comes in his ordinary habit

The knights not named in the commission, are first conducted to the Chapel, preceded by the poor knights, canons of Windsor, and officers at arms, all in their proper habits, who, on entering the choir, make their usual reverences of bowing, first to the altar, and then to the sovereign's stall; after which, the knights are seated in their respective stalls.

Then the poor knights, canons, &c. return to the dean's hall, from whence the procession begins thus:

Poor knights, two and two.
Canons, two and two.
Pursuivants, two and two.
Heralds, two and two.
Kings at Arms.

The knights elect, with their caps and feathers in their hands, the juniors going first.

Register of the order, with Garter king at arms on his right hand, and usher of the black rod on his left, in their crimson satin mantles.

Then the knights commissioners in their robes, and covered with their caps and feathers.

Thus the knights are conducted into the north aisle of the Chapel, where they all make a stand, while the knights elect retire to their seats placed behind the altar, and the three officers, register, garter, and black rod, enter into the chapter-house, and after them the knights commissioners, who seat themselves at the table according to their seniority.

Then Garter presents the commission to the senior knight (commissioner) who gives it to the register to read, which being done, it is returned to him again, who re-delivers it to the register to be entered.

Garter is now sent to conduct the senior knight elect to the chapter-house door, where he is received by the commissioners; and in the same manner the other knights elect are conducted, one by one, according to their seniority.

Garter then presents the lords-commissioners the fur-coat of the senior knight elect, who invests him therewith, the register reading this admonition:

“Take this robe of crimson, to the increase of your honour, and in token and sign of the most noble Order you have received; wherewith you, being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy.”

Then Garter presents the crimson velvet girdle to the lords commissioners, who buckle it on over the fur-coat.

Then the hanger and sword, which they also gird on.

The

The same is repeated to all the knights elect, according to their seniority, but the proxies are not invested.

The commissioners then (leaving the knights elect in the chapter-house) proceed to the choir, to offer up the hatchments of the deceased knights, in the following order :

The poor knights, two and two, enter first, and make their reverences all together, in the middle of the choir, first to the altar and then to the sovereign's stall, and proceed up as near as they can, to the rails of the altar, placing themselves below each other on each side.

The canons follow in the same order, making the like reverences, and stand below the poor knights, excepting two, who are conducted to the altar, in order to receive the hatchments as they are offered.

Pursuivants and heralds at arms, two and two, next enter, making their reverences also, and place themselves on each side below the canons.

Garter, register, and black rod, follow next, and stand before their respective seats.

The last in this part of the procession, are the commissioners, who enter in the aforementioned manner; and after making their reverences, stand under their banners, before their respective stalls.

Garter then advances to the middle of the choir, where he makes his reverences, and then repairs to the hatchment of the deceased knight, taking up the banner, which he holds almost rolled up; the two other kings at arms then meet, making their reverences, and

pass down to the knights commissioners, who thereon join, and receiving the banner from garter, make their reverences; and being preceded by the two kings at arms, carrying the same to the altar, where, kneeling down, they deliver it to the two canons, who place it upright on the south side of the altar; when the commissioners, having made the same reverences as before, return to their former places under their banners, being waited on by the said kings at arms, who return to their former stations.

Then the two eldest heralds meet, and after the same manner conduct the commissioners, who carry up the sword, the hilt being upwards, which is offered in like manner, and returned as before.

Lastly, the two next heralds meet in like form, and repair to the lords commissioners, to whom garter delivers the helmet and crest, which are offered in the same manner; and being returned to their former stations, the procession is then made to and from the chapter-house, in the following order:

[The knights remain standing under their respective stalls.]

The poor knights immediately join, make their reverences, and go out of the choir, two and two.

Then the canons do the same.

Next the officers at arms, as also the officers of the order, do the like.

The commissioners, with like ceremony, (the junior going first if they are not companions) close the rear of the
the

the procession, which is made through the aisle, towards the chapter-house, when the poor knights make a stand, and divide themselves on both sides, at a distance from the door.

The officers at arms in like manner, nearest the door.

The officers of the order then enter the chapter-house, and after them the lords commissioners, who conduct the knight elect from hence to the choir, preceded by the poor knights, prebends, officers at arms, and the officers of the order.

The poor knights make their reverences, and place themselves on both sides as before, near the altar.

The prebendaries then enter, with the same reverences, and go to their respective seats.

The officers at arms next below the poor knights.

The officers of the order follow, Garter in the middle, carrying on a cushion the mantle, hood, great collar, george, and book of statutes, having register on his right hand, carrying the new testament, and the oath fairly written on parchment, and black rod on his left: They enter with the like reverences, and proceed to the seat below the stall of the knight elect, where garter places the cushion, with the ensigns, on the desk, and the officers of the order stand below in the choir.

The commissioners, having between them the knight elect, carrying his cap and feathers in his hand, enter and make the like reverences together; and then these go into the seat below, or under the knight's stall, the senior commissioner entering first.

pass down to the knights commissioners, who thereon join, and receiving the banner from garter, make their reverences; and being preceded by the two kings at arms, carrying the same to the altar, where, kneeling down, they deliver it to the two canons, who place it upright on the south side of the altar; when the commissioners, having made the same reverences as before, return to their former places under their banners, being waited on by the said kings at arms, who return to their former stations.

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[The knights remain standing under their respective stalls.]

The poor knights immediately join, make their reverences, and go out of the choir, two and two.

Then the canons do the same.

Next the officers at arms, as also the officers of the order, do the like.

The commissioners, with like ceremony, (the junior going first if they are not companions) close the rear of the

the procession, which is made through the aisle, towards the chapter-house, when the poor knights make a stand, and divide themselves on both sides, at a distance from the door.

The officers at arms in like manner, nearest the door.

The officers of the order then enter the chapter-house, and after them the lords commissioners, who conduct the knight elect from hence to the choir, preceded by the poor knights, prebends, officers at arms, and the officers of the order.

The poor knights make their reverences, and place themselves on both sides as before, near the altar.

The prebendaries then enter, with the same reverences, and go to their respective seats.

The officers at arms next below the poor knights.

The officers of the order follow, Garter in the middle, carrying on a cushion the mantle, hood, great collar, george, and book of statutes, having register on his right hand, carrying the new testament, and the oath fairly written on parchment, and black rod on his left: They enter with the like reverences, and proceed to the seat below the stall of the knight elect, where garter places the cushion, with the ensigns, on the desk, and the officers of the order stand below in the choir.

The commissioners, having between them the knight elect, carrying his cap and feathers in his hand, enter and make the like reverences together; and then these go into the seat below, or under the knight's stall, the senior commissioner entering first.

The knight elect being thus conducted into the seat below his stall, takes the following oath, which is administered by the register of the garter:

“ You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of the most noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear, by the holy evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any statute of the said order, or any article in them contained, the same being agreeable and not repugnant to the will of God, and the laws of the realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth, so help you God and his holy word.”

Then the knight elect enters his stall, the senior commissioner going before him, and the junior commissioner following, Register and Garter entering into the seat under it, where Garter presents the mantle to the commissioners, who invest the knight elect therewith, Register reading at the same time the following admonition:

“ Receive this robe of heavenly colour, the livery of this most excellent order, in augmentation of thy honour, ennobled with the shield and red cross of our Lord, by whose power thou may’st safely pierce troops of thine enemies, and be over them ever victorious; and being in this temporal warfare glorious, in egregious and heroic actions, thou may’st obtain eternal and triumphant joy.”

Garter then presents the hood to the commissioners, who put it over the knight’s right shoulder, bringing the tippets athwart his breast, and tucking them under the belt. This part of the investiture has no ceremony.

Then

Then Garter presents to the commissioners the great collar and george, which they fasten over the mantle and hood upon the knight's shoulders, Register at the same time pronouncing the following admonition:

“Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier in Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou may'st so o'erpass both prosperous and adverse encounters; that having stoutly vanquished thine enemies, both of body and soul, thou may'st not only receive of this transient combat, but be crowned with palms of eternal victory.”

Garter then presents the statute book, which the commissioners deliver to the knight, and the commissioners then place the cap and feathers on his head, and seat him in his stall; whereupon the officers retire with the usual reverences, and stand before their seats.

The knight being thus installed, he rises up, and makes his reverences, first to the altar, and then to the sovereign's stall: the commissioners then embrace and congratulate him, after which they descend into the middle of the choir, and make their reverences, and return to their former stations, under their respective banners, from whence, (if there be more knights to be installed) the procession is again made to the chapter-house, as before; conducting each knight singly, according to their seniority, into the choir, where the same ceremony is repeated.

After all the knights are installed, the commissioners then ascend their stalls, which having done, they make their usual reverences; then the officers of the order, officers at arms, canons, and poor knights, after having made their reverences, retire to their respective seats; then divine service is performed as follows:

Our Father, &c. Venite exultemus domino. Psalm the 21st. Ecclesiasticus, chap. the 14th. Te deum. The apostle's creed. A prayer for the sovereign. A prayer for the sovereign and companions of the order of the Garter. Collect for Peace. Collect for grace. Anthem from Psalm 20, verse 5. Communion Service. The three last prayers in the service for obiit Sunday. The nicene creed. Let your light so shine, &c. When this part of the service is performed, "Let your light so shine, &c." the poor knights and officers at arms range themselves in their former order, and make their reverences; then garter rises from his seat, and repairs to the middle of the choir, and there makes his reverence, from whence he comes before each knight's stall, and summons them to descend; beginning with the juniors; and so proceeding to the seniors, who descend in pairs, if companions, otherwise singly, and then stand under their respective banners.

The knights and proxies all thus standing under their banners, Garter making his reverences, repairs to his seat; the provincial kings at arms meet and make their reverences, and repair to the senior knight, or knights, if pairs, who go from under their banners, make their reverences, and being preceded by the kings at arms, pass up to the first step of the altar, where they again make their usual reverences; and coming to the rails, make only reverence towards the altar, and kneeling down, offer gold and silver into the basin held by two prebends.

Then they make again their reverences to the altar only, and at their return, on the lowest step to the altar to the sovereign's stall; and thence are conducted into the stalls of the junior knights on their respective sides, where being ascended, they again make their reverences,

ces, and then pass on through the stall to their own, where they do the same, and then sit down.

In like manner the two senior heralds conduct the next knight or knights, if companions, who also make their offerings and return: the same is done by all the knights, either singly or in pairs; after which the officers at arms make their reverences in a body, and stand in their places; the poor knights also return to their seats; then the benediction is read, which concludes the prayer.

The prebends having made their reverences, are conducted by the vergers to their seats. Garter then goes into the middle of the choir, making his obeisances, goes up to the stalls of the junior knights, if companions, summoning them to descend; who, having made their reverences, come down, and meeting below, make their reverences together, and then retire under the banners.

The same is repeated to and by all the knights and proxies, but so as companions descend together, otherwise single, ending with the senior.

All the knights and proxies thus under their banners, the poor knights join, make their reverences in the middle of the choir, and proceed towards the west end of the chapel.

The canons, officers at arms, and officers of the order having done the same, the procession commences in the following order:

1. Marshalmen, two and two.
2. Poor Knights, two and two.
3. The King's household drums.
4. Trumpets.
5. Kettle drums.
6. Trumpets.
7. Canons of Windsor, two and two.
8. Pursuivants at arms.
9. Herald's at arms, two and two.
10. King at arms.
11. Garter, Register, and black rod.
12. Knights of the garter, according to their seniority, the juniors going first, either singly or with their companions, having their trains supported by the singing boys of the castle.

N. B. The proxy goes no farther in the procession than the door of the chapel, where the sexton receives the mantle from him.

A detachment of the yeomen of the guard closes the procession, which is made from the church through the court to the King's Guard Chamber.

The drums and trumpets stay at the foot of the stairs leading to the Guard Chamber; the Poor Knights enter the Guard Room, and there stand off on both sides for the procession to pass between them; the prebends do the like: The officers at arms go into the Presence Chamber, and there place themselves in the like manner, the pursuivants at arms next the door; in which place the officers of the order are uncovered.

The

The knights, dressed in their robes or furcoats, if the sovereign is present, dine in St. George's Hall; but in the absence of the sovereign, in the King's Guard Chamber.

At the second course, garter, with all the officers at arms following him, proceed from the lower end of the room to the place where the knights sit, where he pronounces Largeffe. In the same manner Garter proclaims the titles of all the newly installed knights; after which, making their obeisances, they retire.

In one of the King's apartments is prepared a very elegant table for the ladies, and the whole is concluded with a grand ball.

DEGRADATION OF A KNIGHT COMPANION.

Having given the ceremonies of Installation, I shall also add a succinct account of the Degradation of a Knight Companion; which, according to the second article of King Henry VIIIth's statutes is to be inflicted on all those who shall be found guilty of Heresy, Treason, or flying from Battle.

When a Knight Companion is found guilty of any of these offences, and is in the dominions of the sovereign, he is usually degraded at the ensuing chapter; and the sovereign having acquainted the Knights Companions with his intention to have the ceremony performed, he commands Garter to attend such of them, as are appointed to go to the convict knight, who in a solemn manner, first take from him his george and ribband, and then his garter. And at the following feast of St. George, (or sooner if the sovereign appoint) publication of his crimes and degradation is made by garter, and a warrant issued out to him for taking down the
atchievements

atchievements of the Knights, which is performed as follows:

First, Garter in his coat of arms, usually before morning prayer, standing in the middle of the choir in St. George's Chapel, the officers of arms standing about him, and the Black rod also present, reads aloud the instrument for publishing the Knight's degradation. This being read, the deputed herald being placed on the back of the stall of the convict knight, when Garter pronounces these words: "Be expelled and put from among the arms, &c." takes his crest, and violently casts it down into the choir, and afterward his banner and sword; and when the publication is read out, all the officers at arms spurn the atchievements out of the choir into the body of the church, first the sword, secondly the banner, and lastly the crest; so on, out of the west door, thence through the castle-gate, from whence they are thrown into the castle ditch.

At a chapter held 32d Henry VIII. it was determined, that wheresoever the actions and names of such offenders should be found in the books of the Order, these words, "Vah Proditor," should be written in the margin, as a mark of ignominy, by which means the registers would be preserved fair, and not defaced by erasements.

The last Knight who was thus degraded was the Duke of Ormond, Anno I. George I. for acting in concert with the French General.

As the prolixity of the foregoing ceremonies may appear insipid to many of my readers, to such I beg leave to offer the following verses, on the installation in April 1742, supposed to be written by the then Earl of Chesterfield.

As *Anstis was trotting away from the Chapter,
Extremely in drink, and extremely in rapture,
Scarce able his bible and statutes to carry;
Up started the spectre of jolly King Harry.
As on march'd the nobles he ey'd them all o'er,
When seeing such Knights as he ne'er saw before,
With things on their shoulders and things at their knees,
"Ha, ha!" cried the king, "What Companions are
these?"

† Are they such from their colours, who never have
fled?

Are they honestly born, are they honestly bred?
Have they honestly liv'd, without blame or disgrace?
Odds flesh! master Garter, I like not their face."
Please your grace, quoth the 'squire, how can we keep
rules?

We must make April Knights, or else April fools.

* Garter King at Arms.

† This alludes to the qualification of the Knights, according
to the Statutes of their Order.

But faith of the *first I can tell you no more,
 Than that he's the son of a son of a whore.
 The † next who shall censure for lewdness of life?
 Has no man, but he hurt another man's wife?
 His cordon of France was a pitiful thing;
 But England affords him a much finer string.
 ‡ The third of these Knights, as he chang'd once before,
 We have made him true blue, that he ne'er may change
 more;

And now cross his shoulder the collar is drawn,
 That his grace may have one thing he never can pawn.
 That short bit of ribbon, for man never meant,
 May serve little Portland, it serv'd little Kent;
 Tho' stain'd and desil'd by that nasty old bug,
 What ty'd an old monkey may tie a young pug.
 The times, Sir, are alter'd, and riches are all,
 And honours—folks, now, take them up as they fall.
 They pay, like good fellows, the charge of their string,
 The King saves his money, and—God save the King.

* D. of St. Alban's.

† D. of Kingston.

‡ Duke of Marlborough.

KNIGHTS

KNIGHTS, AND OFFICERS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

THE number of Knights, at the first establishment of the Order, consisted of the Sovereign, and twenty-five Companions; but, by an additional statute, made by injunction of his present Majesty, June 3d, 1786, it is to consist, henceforth, of twenty-six Knights, including the Sovereign, besides all the King's sons. These are as in the following list:

- * The Sovereign,
- * The Prince of Wales,
- * Duke of York,
Duke of Clarence,
Prince Edward,
Prince Ernest Augustus,
Prince Augustus Frederick,
Prince Adolphus Frederick,
- * Duke of Gloucester,
Prince William Henry of Gloucester,
- * Prince of Orange,
- * Duke of Brunswick,
- * Duke of Marlborough,
- * Duke of Grafton,
- * Marquis of Stafford,

Duke

* These have been installed, and have their banners affixed over their stalls. The others being only Knights elect, have not their banners displayed, nor any particular stall assigned them.

Duke of Richmond,
 Duke of Devonshire,
 Marquis of Lansdown,
 Landgrave of Hesse Cassel,
 Duke of Beaufort,
 Marquis of Buckingham,
 Marquis Cornwallis,
 Duke of Dorset,
 Duke of Northumberland,
 Duke of Saxe Gotha,
 Duke of Leeds,
 Earl of Chatham,
 Marquis of Salisbury,
 Earl of Westmoreland,
 Earl of Carlisle,
 Duke of Buccleugh,
 Duke of Portland,
 * * * * (late Earl Howe.)

OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.*

Hon. Dr. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester,
 Prelate of the Order.

Dr.

* The dignity of Prelate is annexed to the Bishopric of Winchester; that of Chancellor, is vested in the Bishop of Salisbury; and the office of Register is attached to the Deanery of Windsor.

Dr. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, Chancellor.

Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich,
Register.

Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter, Principal King at
Arms.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. Usher of the Black Rod.



CHAP. VIII.

OF THE ROYAL LODGES, PARKS, &c.

WINDSOR is not more renowned for being the seat of Royalty, than on account of its delightful situation; the beauties of which appeared so striking to a royal personage, on her first visit to this place, that she is said to have exclaimed, "this is a palace indeed!"

Adjoining to the Park, and opposite the south side of the Castle, is a neat modern-built mansion, named the Queen's Lodge; and a little to the south-west of this, is another spacious building, which formerly belonged to the Duke of St. Alban's; but having been purchased and repaired by his present Majesty, and forming a part of the royal residence, is now denominated the Lower Lodge. These buildings command a pleasing prospect over the Parks and the neighbouring country, and contain many elegant apartments; however, as they are not shewn to the public, a description of them is not only unnecessary, but might perhaps be thought improper; we shall therefore only presume to point out one article, and that on account of its originality.

In

In the beginning of the year 1789, a ceiling was affixed up in the Drawing-Room of the Queen's Lodge, by an artist of the name of Haas, of a peculiar and novel art, to which no name has yet been applied; but the figures are in imitation of, and have all the force and effect of the best oil painting; with this great advantage, that the various groupes of figures may be distinctly seen at any point of view. Only one simple article is used by the artist, which is *stained marble dust*; this is strewn with a piece of card, either on board or canvass. The composition of, as well as the manner of using the cement, is known only to the artist himself, which, upon trial, has been proved to resist the various changes of the weather.

The ceiling consists of several subjects. In the centre, in an oval, is genius reviving the arts; in the four corners, are agriculture, manufactory, commerce, and riches, depicted by emblematical figures in the different vocations, with the symbols of the several sciences. The intermediate compartments are in imitation of bas relief, and are representations of astronomy, navigation, electricity, geography, fortification, gunnery, chemistry, and botany. The whole is beautifully ornamented with festoons of oak leaves, interspersed with roses, lilies, and thistles; the arms of the royal family, &c. This is the first production of the artist, except some few portraits, in which he has been tolerably successful

cessful. The subjects of the ceiling are from the designs of Benjamin West, Esq.

The Little Park, which extends round the north and east sides of the Castle, is a beautiful lawn, computed to be four miles in circumference, and contains about 500 acres of land. This Park was enlarged and enclosed by a brick wall, in the reign of King William III. and is admired for its shady walks and natural beauties.

A delightful plain, on the top of the hill, was converted into a bowling-green, by King Charles II. but its eminence rendering the view, from the east side of the Terrace, somewhat confined, it has been considerably lowered, by order of his present most gracious Majesty; and the earth taken from the summit of the plain, spread on the declivity of the hill, which is planted with various kinds of forest trees, and the whole enclosed with a neat park paling.

This Park, on the north side of the Castle, was laid out for a garden, by order of Queen Ann, but on that Princess's death, the design was laid aside, it being thought that the beauties of nature here render all the decorations of art unnecessary; the beds, parterres, &c. laid out by her late Majesty, have all been levelled, and the whole formed into a spacious lawn. Previous to the latter end of the year 1785, numerous herds of deer were kept in this Park; but since that time it has been stocked with sheep, and cattle of various denominations; yet there are still some deer remaining, and
plenty

plenty of hares, which occasionally afford his Majesty the diversion of courting. The Ranger's Lodge, at the south-east side of the Park, formerly the residence of the late Earl of Pomfret, when ranger, is a regular and well-built edifice.—General Grenville is the present ranger, but the Lodge is retained by the King; contiguous to which is the Royal Dairy; also, the kennel for his Majesty's harriers. Near this, on the opposite side of the road, is

F R O G M O R E,

where there is an elegant mansion, which formerly was the seat of Sir Edward Walpole, and lately that of Mrs. Egerton. This estate, being held under a lease from the Crown, which was nearly expired, the Queen, in 1792, became the purchaser of it; and since then has made very considerable additions, both to the house and gardens: The latter have been enlarged by the addition of those formerly belonging to a house that some years since was the seat of Mrs. Macartney; and which, at various times, had been the residence of many respectable families. This having likewise been purchased by her Majesty, was taken down, in 1793, to give a more ample scope for improvements, and which have been continually added, from that to the present period; so that what was wanting in extent, and nature, is now compensated by art. The gardens being bounded on the north-east by the Little Park, on the south by Cooper's-Hill, and on the west by the Great Park;

Park; the views from them are rather rural than grand, or picturesque. The grounds are not extensive, and previous to their being in the possession of Her Majesty, were a dead flat, without any thing worthy of being called a piece of water. These disadvantages are nearly overcome, and the eye of the spectator is agreeably relieved by the pleasing variety of mounts, glades, serpentine walks and canals; with bridges, and other erections at suitable intervals, which are denominated the Gothic Temple; the Ruin; the Hermitage; the Temple of Solitude; and the Hall of general Felicity.

We have presumed to give the above sketch, with a wish to gratify, rather than excite the curiosity of the reader; as these gardens are set apart for the private retirement of the Royal Family; except at the Fêtes given here to the nobility and persons of distinction. On such occasions tickets have been given to the neighbouring gentry; as also to persons in the middling spheres of life, to admit them to a sight of these festivities, and to partake of tea, and other refreshments, which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to order to be provided.

The first Fête given here, to which the public were admitted, was on the 19th of May 1795, in honor of Her Majesty's Birth Day. The Royal Family and nobility dined on the lawn, in front of the lodge, under magnificent tents, presented to his Majesty by Governor Hastings. In various parts of the gardens
were

were placed different groupes of characters; as hay-makers, dancers, theatrical and vocal performers, with a troop of equestrians, and their usual associates, tumblers. What added yet further to the hilarity and variety of the scene, was the representation of a Dutch wake. This consisted of thirteen neat booths, erected in the form of a semicircle, which were furnished with toys, trinkets, &c. For these no price was demanded, but boxes being placed on the stalls of each booth, every one was left to deposit what they thought proper for the articles they took, and the money, thus collected, was afterwards given to the poor.

In front of the booths respectively was affixed a sign, and under it an apposite stanza. We give the following as specimens:—

FIRST BOOTH—*The Standard.*

Where'er the British Standard waves on high,
The Paths of Glory open to the bold:
Here then approach, nor dread our wares to buy,
But court the good which Fortune may unfold.

SEVENTH BOOTH—*White Cross under a Crown.*

Blest is the King, who on the solid base
Of pure Religion builds his upright sway;
Who tempers Human Power with Heavenly Grace,
And points to all his People virtue's way.

G

THIR-

THIRTEENTH BOOTH—*The Prince's Feathers.*

Trophy of worth, in CRESSY's Field obtain'd,
And since by England's Heir triumphant worn!
Long may thy unstain'd Honour be maintain'd,
And reap new fame from Princes yet unborn.

About nine o'clock the Royal Family and the nobility withdrew to the Castle, and the spectators retired from the gardens, highly gratified with the brilliancy of the spectacle, and the amusements of the day.

Another Fête was given here by Her Majesty, on the 23d of May, 1797, in honour of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of England, with his Serene Highness the hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg. On this occasion, as on the former, the gracious benignity of Her Majesty was displayed in causing tickets to be given to as many persons as could well be admitted, without creating that confusion and disappointment which ever results from the assembling of an immense multitude. The amusements at this were somewhat similar to those at the preceding fête, with the exception of the Dutch Wake, and some few other particulars.

The nobility and gentry were regaled with a third fête, on the 8th August, 1799; and with a fourth, on the

the fourteenth of July, 1800. At the former of these, the recovery of Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia was celebrated, in a brilliant display of transparencies, representing the goddess Hygeia, and her attributes, as well as by some poetical recitals. At the latter, the happy escape of His Majesty, from the horrid attempt of an assassin, at Drury Lane Theatre, May 15, 1800, was commemorated, and a suitable Address, written by a Lady of distinction, was delivered by a theatrical person, in the character of a British soldier.

On both these occasions, the entertainments concluded with a Ball, in an open building erected for the purpose, with galleries at each angle, for the accommodation of spectators. This building is usually called the Barn; probably from its being thatched; but, which, on account of the happiness we saw pervade every description of persons here assembled, we have denominated the Hall of General Felicity.

The Great Park lies on the south side of the town, and opens by a very noble road, called the Long Walk, on each side of which is a double plantation of stately trees, to the summit of a delightful hill, called Snow-Hill, at near three miles distance from the entrance; this leads to the ranger's lodge, formerly the seat of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and also of

the late Duke William of Cumberland, to whom it was given, in the year 1744. The last mentioned Duke greatly improved the natural beauties of this delightful park, by large plantations of trees, extensive lawns, new roads, and spacious canals, which have rendered this villa an habitation worthy of a Prince.

In various parts of the Park, considerable farms have been made, by order of his present Majesty, which are severally named after the agricultural experiments tried at them; viz. one is called the Norfolk, another the Suffolk, and a third the Flemish Farm; at each of which respectively, the particular mode of culture, peculiar to each county, is practised. In addition to these a fourth farm has lately been projected; but its denomination we have not learnt.

The ranger-ship of this park not having been disposed of, since the demise of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, the only inhabitants of the Lodge at present are a few domestics.

The Belvidere on Shrub's-Hill, is a triangular building that has a tower at each corner, one of which is a stair-case, the other a library, and the third a china closet. It is encompassed by a fine plantation of trees, forming a most delightful rural scene. The noble piece of water in the valley underneath, was formed at a
great

great expence, and, from a small stream, or current, is rendered capable of carrying barges and boats of pleasure. Over this water the late Duke William caused a bridge to be erected of most curious architecture, on a bold and noble plan, being one single arch, 165 feet wide in the clear, which is five feet wider than the boasted Rialto at Venice.

This piece of water terminated in a large and beautiful cascade; but a few years since, the pond-head blowing up, the rapidity of the torrent did such material damage to the bridge, that the whole was obliged to be entirely taken down, and a stone one has lately been erected, consisting of five arches. The dam, or mound, which confines this vast body of water, 'till it rises to the summit of an artificial rock, is formed upon a large scale, at a very considerable expence. This cascade, is by the side of the high road leading to Gosport, Portsmouth, Winchester, Southampton, &c.

About half a mile from the stone bridge is the Chinese Island, so named from the building on it being after the Chinese manner.

Besides the improvements already mentioned, the race ground on Ascot Heath was laid out, and brought into the most beautiful order, at a large expence, by Duke William, and is allowed to be one of the first

courses in the kingdom. The Forest is of great extent, and was appropriated to hunting by William I. who established many laws and regulations, which are still observed, for the preservation of the royal game, and the better regulation of the Forest.

In this extensive tract of land, are several pleasant villages and gentlemen's seats; for an account of which, together with the other remarkable places, in the environs of Windsor, we shall refer the reader to the *Compendious Gazetteer*, annexed to the *Pocket Companion to Hampton Court, &c.* mentioned at the back of the title page to this book.

Eton, being immediately connected with Windsor, a concise account of it, we presume, will be acceptable to the Reader.



ETON.

E T O N.

ETON is situated in Buckinghamshire, and by means of a bridge * over the Thames, is in a manner joined

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to

* The collecting of Tolls being frequently considered as a fraudulent imposition, we conceive the following Abstract of an Act, passed in the 9th of George II. chap. 15. will be acceptable to the Public; and, at the same time tend to remove groundless suspicion.

“ Whereas the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeses of the Borough of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, are lawfully seized of the great Bridge over the River of Thames, commonly called or known by the name of Windsor Bridge, set, lying, and being in New Windsor aforesaid, and of the way thereon leading from New Windsor aforesaid to Eton in the county of Bucks, with the appurtenances thereof, and are obliged, by reason of their tenure, to repair and maintain the same; and for that purpose, by themselves, their officers, deputies, or assigns, have received, and are entitled to receive, certain customary tolls for pontage and passage over and under the said Bridge; that is to say,

For every hearse or coach, passing over the said Bridge, with a dead corps, six shillings and eight pence.

For every hackney-coach, (not a Freeman's) for every passage, two pence.

For every load, passage or carriage, with household goods, wool, earthen ware, charcoal and leather, four pence.

For every load, passage or carriage, with corn, hay, straw, dung, wood, and peat, two pence.

For every score of sheep, two pence.

For

to Windsor. This village, or town, as it is some times called, though it has no market, is pleasantly situated on

For every head of oxen, hogs, and other cattle, one half penny.

For every horse, loaded with hampers, or otherwise, one half-penny.

For every barge, going under the said Bridge down stream, six pence :

And whereas the payment thereof hath of late been refused by several persons, and cannot be recovered, but by bringing separate actions against each particular person so refusing, which must be attended with great expence and delay :

May it therefore please Your Most Excellent Majesty,

That it may be enacted ; and be it enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the person or persons appointed, or to be appointed by the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, or their Assigns, to collect the said tolls, to demand and take of all persons, other than *Freemen of the said Borough*, who shall drive, lead, or conduct any such hearfes, coaches, carriages, cattle, horses, barges, or other things for which any such customary tolls have been paid for pontage or passage over or under the said Bridge, the respective tolls before-mentioned ; and upon their neglect or refusal to pay such tolls, to deny, or hinder any passage over or under the said Bridge, until payment thereof, and to distrain any such hearfes, coaches, carriages, cattle, horses, barges, or other things, or any other of the goods and chattels of such person or persons, as shall so lead, drive, or conduct any such hearfes, coaches, carriages, cattle, horses, barges, or other things, or any of the goods and chattels

on the banks of the river, in a delightful valley, and healthy soil; and has been a long time famous for its Royal College and School, founded by King Henry VI. in the year 1440. The College consists of two neat quadrangles, one appropriated to the School, and the Lodgings of the Masters and Scholars; in the midst of which is a handsome Bronze Statue of the Royal Founder, standing on a Marble Pedestal, erected at the Expence of Dr. Godolphin, formerly Provost of this College, and Dean of St. Paul's. On the south side of this square, is the College Chapel, a plain regular stone building, remarkable only for its elegant simplicity. At the west end of this chapel, is a marble statue of the "ill-fated Henry." In the other quadrangle, are the apartments of the Provost and Fellows. On the south side of the inner court of this last quadrangle, is the College Library, which is one of the finest in England, with respect to the neatness of the room, and the choice collection of the most valuable editions of the best authors. This Library has been much augmented, by the donations of Dr. Waddington, Bishop of Chi-

chattels of the owner or owners thereof, and to detain the same, until payment of the said tolls; and after the space of five days after such distress, to sell what shall be so distrained for payment of the said tolls, rendering to the owner or owners thereof the overplus upon demand, if any shall be; after satisfaction of the said tolls, the reasonable charges of such distress and sale being first deducted."

chester;

chester; the above-mentioned Dr. Godolphin; the Rev. Mr. Reynolds; Nicholas Mann, Esq. Master of the Charter-house, and other gentlemen of distinguished taste and learning; among whom we ought not to omit the late Richard Topham, Esq. of Windsor, whose fine collection of books and drawings, made from the originals at Rome, and other parts of Italy, was presented to the College, by his Executors, Lord Chief Justice Reeves, and Dr. Mead. We have also to notice, that many valuable Oriental MSS. were sent over from India, by Mr. PORE, of Bengal. The last Benefactor to this Library, was the late Mr. STORER, whose collection of books and paintings, which he bequeathed to the College, were estimated at eight thousand pounds. After such immense acquisitions, it may well be supposed, that scarcely any Seminary in Europe can boast a more complete Collection of Books, than Eton College.

This College was amply endowed by its Founder, and consists of a Provost, Vice-Provost, six Fellows, two Masters, (who have each four assistants), two Conducts, or Priests, eight Clerks, ten Choristers, and seventy Scholars, with subordinate Officers.

From this Foundation, such students, as are here properly qualified, and who are so fortunate as to have vacancies occur in their favour before they become superan-

superannuated, are annually removed to King's College, Cambridge, founded also by the same prince, where they are sufficiently provided for; and, at the expiration of three years, claim the Fellowship of that College. Here likewise are educated, great numbers of the nobility and young men of the most distinguished families in the kingdom, this Royal Foundation being one of the most celebrated Seminaries for *Classical Learning* in His Majesty's Dominions; and, some of the greatest men England can boast, either as Scholars, Lawyers, Senators, or * Statesmen, received the fundamental parts of their education at Eton.

The time of electing youths into this foundation, is the latter end of July, when the Provost of King's College, attended by two posers, come from Cam-

* About the close of the year 1786, four young gentlemen, then fellow students at Eton, whose names were Mr. J. Smith, Mr. G. Canning, Mr. R. Smith, and Mr. J. Frere, published an ingenious Periodical Work, entitled the *MICROCOSM*, under the fictitious name of Gregory Griffin. Such was the merit of this publication, that it was judged to be the production of persons of much riper years; and some invidious critics asserted, that although it might be written by the young gentlemen, it was afterwards looked over by their tutors, or assistants. This the authors, with some spirit refuted, and their subsequent writings, as well as the high rank that some of them now hold in the administration of public affairs, leave not the shadow of a doubt of their having been fully competent to the undertaking.

bridge

bridge for the purpose of examining the candidates, as well as those who are in turn to be moved to their own college. At the time of this election, public speeches, selected from the classics, as also some of the English poets, are recited, by the senior scholars in the school room; after which they depart for the summer vacation.

A singular custom is triennially observed here, called *Montem*, from the Mount in the village of Salt-Hill, about a mile from Eton, to which the whole school march in military procession, with colours and music, on Whit-Tuesday in every third year. On this occasion a collection is made for the Captain of the Boys on the Royal Foundation, to which every person present contributes. This is demanded for Salt-money, by some of the upper boys, in elegant fancy dresses, called *Salt-bearers*, accompanied by their servitors, in similar, but less sumptuous habits.

Their Majesties generally honour this celebration with their presence, and contribute liberally for salt. The company assembled here of late has been very numerous and splendid, and the collections considerably increased. We have been informed that the last amounted to upwards of eight hundred pounds. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this singular custom, but it appears to have arisen from the early times of monkish superstition, when the friars used to sell their consecrated salt for medical purposes,

The

The town of Eton, which is in the Hundred of Stoke, is not very extensive, consisting chiefly of one narrow street, which has within these few years been much improved, by a considerable part of it being paved, and many of the houses rebuilt, or repaired in a neat modern style. It has a small neat chapel in the middle of the town, built at the sole expence of the late Mr. Hetherington, on his resignation of his fellowship. The site on which the college, with its appendages stand, is said to be extra-parochial, notwithstanding that before the erection of Mr. Hetherington's chapel, the inhabitants had been accustomed to have the usual rites and ceremonies of the church performed at the college chapel.

The overflowing of the Thames here has been more frequent of late, than formerly, owing, as it is supposed, to the prevailing system of canal navigation, as well as to the greater attention that farmers now pay to cleansing their ditches, for the purpose of draining their lands, which, after heavy rains, causes the water to fall more rapidly into the Thames, than formerly. Although some temporary inconvenience must arise from these inundations, yet the situation of Eton is thought very healthy, as the waters soon subside, and being on a gravelly soil, the earth soon becomes dry.

An ingenious writer, has with much ability lately represented every thing to be met with at Windsor and
its

its vicinity, as possessing a superlative degree of excellence; so that whether we delight in the Beauties of Landscape; the Charms of Melody; the Excellence of Painting; the Sports of the Field; the Pleasures of Society; or, the Converse of the Learned; with each of these we may be equally gratified;—and moreover, the Ladies are said to surpass all others in Beauty and Accomplishments. To these might have been added, without being very poetical, that the men live longer in this, than in any other part of the kingdom, and in support of his assertion, might have given the following account of the Ages of 11 Poor-Knights, buried at Windsor.

		Died		Aged
Alexander James,	-	1706	-	88
Edmond Hook,	-	1707	-	85
Alexander Storey,	-	1708		92
Thomas Baskervill,	-	1711	-	106
John Baynes,	-	1711		112
Robert Thomson,	-	(illegible)	-	91
Nichol. Budiani,	-	1760	-	84
James Bill,	-	1769	-	88
James Richardson,	-	1777	-	85
William Dick,	-	1800	-	91
John Duckett,	-	1800	-	84

Years 1006
Among

Among the prodigies to be seen at Windsor, is one of the present Poor Knights,

Sir JOHN DINELY, Bart.

who, verging towards the score of eighty, has lately published a singular Marriage Offer to the Ladies of Great Britain, from sixteen to forty. Sir John is very desirous of an heir, to inherit his Title and vast Estates in Worcestershire. His Portrait and Address to the Ladies, may be had of the publisher of this book.



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“This is the Production of four young Etonians, who have given, by the present production, strong and founded hopes of powerful exertions, when time shall have more fully matured their talents, and occasion called them forth into action. The Essays of Mr. Griffin are uniformly pleasant and classical, frequently instructive, and, with great skill and propriety, peculiarly adapted to the meridian of the place where they first appeared. Though the modesty of Gregory would have it understood, that they are for the perusal of his fellow citizens of Eton only, yet there are few readers who may not reap some profit, and none who may not find a fund of entertainment in his lucubrations.”

London Review, March, 1788.

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